THE COMPILER.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

39TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.: MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1857. NO. 37.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

☞*The Republican Compiler* is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1,75 per annum if paid *in advance*—$2,00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job Printing done, neatly, cheaply, and with dispatch.

☞Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court-house, "COMPILER" on the sign.

One Dollar & Seventy-five Cents,

PAID IN ADVANCE,

Will Secure the Regular Visit of

"The Compiler,"

to the Home of any Family in the County.

ITS PERUSAL WILL

Afford Instruction and Amusement

FOR FATHERS,

MOTHERS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS,

OLD AND YOUNG,

MALE AND FEMALE.

No family should be without the Compiler.

$1,75 could be spent in no more profitable manner than by subscribing for the "COMPILER," which will furnish you with all the news of the day, the markets, the marriages and the deaths occurring in the community, with choice selections of literature, poetry, wit and humor, and all that will go to make up a first-rate Family Newspaper. Address the Editor and Proprietor, HENRY J. STAHLE. May 18.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of an alias writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday, the 13th day of June*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A FARM, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, Pa., containing 120 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Michael Fissel, John Huw, Thomas Kennedy, and others, on which is erected a one and a half story frame DWELLING HOUSE, Log Kitchen attached, a double Log Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings; an Orchard and a well of water near the door.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of JOHN WELCH, and to be sold by me,

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 25, 1857.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will again be put up for sale.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of authority given in the last will and testament of JOSEPH TORRENCE, the elder, deceased, I will sell on the premises, *on Thursday, the 11th day of June next*, at public vendue or outcry,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Butler township, Adams county, Pa., lately in the occupancy of Francis McNutt, deceased. The property is situate at the junction of the public roads leading from Gettysburg to Carlisle and from York to Chambersburg, about four miles from Gettysburg. It is bounded by lands of Joseph Bayly, Jesse Bucher, Samuel Eicholtz, Daniel Saltzgiver, John Quickel, and others, and contains 242 ACRES, with the usual allowance. The improvements are a large Two Story

LOG HOUSE,

LOG BARN,

A One Story Log House, an orchard, two wells of water near the buildings—several fine springs of water upon the place. There is a large proportion of fine Meadow, also of good Timber, and both so situated as to render a division of the tract, (if desired) convenient.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by WILLIAM L. MILLER, Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Torrence the elder, deceased.

☞Persons desirous of viewing the tract previous to the day of sale, are requested to call upon Capt. HENRY WITMOR, residing near the same.

☞Any information as to title, &c., can be obtained from M. & W. McCLEAN, Esqs., my Attorneys, residing in Gettysburg.

May 4, 1857.

300 Doz. Knives and Forks.

HAVING just received of our own importation, from England, a large and extensive assortment of Cutlery, we invite the attention of those in want of any style of Knifes and Forks, Carvers, Nut Pics, &c., to come and examine. We will sell at such prices as will defy competition. Also, a large assortment of Table Forks, which will be sold separately. Don't forget to examine the stock at FAHNESTOCKS'.

☞Country Merchants can be supplied at a small advance. May 18.

Ladies, This Way!

COBEAN & PAXTON have always on hand a large and well selected stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's SHOES, GAITERS AND SLIPPERS, of all kinds, and at all prices. No trouble to show Goods. May 18.

Scythes! Scythes! Scythes!

FAHNESTOCKS have just received the largest lot of SCYTHES ever offered in the county. They comprise a variety of makes, including SILVER STEEL, STEEL BACKS, &c., to which the attention of Farmers and others is invited, assuring them that we will sell them cheaper than elsewhere. [May 18.

Removed to Hanover.

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Washington House at Abbottstown, has taken HERSHEY'S OLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Table is supplied with the best the market and garden can afford, and his Bar with the choicest of liquors. His Stables are commodious, and attended by careful Ostlers. Give him a call. You will always find FRANK on the spot, ready and willing to make everybody comfortable. [April 27, 1857.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols and Shawls, just received very cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

UMBRELLAS, Parasols and Fans can be found, good and cheap, at SCHICK'S.

The Muse.

Parting of the Widow's Son.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Yon slender boy his bark hath launched
 On life's deceitful tide,
His balmy years of sunshine o'er,
 He goes without a guide;
Amid the stir and strife of men,
 His devious course to run,
The tempter and the snare to bide—
 God bless the widow's son.

He turneth from the pleasant door,
 And from the garden fair,
Where with his little spade he wrought
 Beneath a mother's care—
He bears his head like manhood high,
 Yet tears their course will run,
When on his stranger bed he rests—
 God bless the widows son.

Ye say he goeth forth alone
 To dare the eventful field—
No, no, a spell is round him thrown
 More firm than diamond shield—
A mournful mother's fervent prayer!
 So, till his life is done,
Till time, and toil, and change are o'er—
 God bless the widow's son.

Miscellaneous.

The Posterity of Cain.

Cain's settlement, after the curse set upon him by the Lord, was in "the land of Nod on the east of Eden." If Eden represents the whole district between the Indus and the Nile, then this must have been in the wild, mountainous regions of Northern India and Western Tartary. The exact country our geography cannot define. Two peculiarities have characterized the inhabitants of that region in every age. It has been a "land of Nod," that is "wandering, unsettled," as to a large share of its population; and yet it has been, strange to say a land remarkable for the magnitude, grandeur, wealth, manufactures, learning and commerce of its cities—just as the early cultivation of the arts by the decendants of Cain might suggest. Nowhere else in the world has been seen the mingling of such contrarieties and of such extremes. And to this day, it is a wonder. The traveller with peril penetrates to the centres of these wild and grand landscapes where even nature collects the highest mountains and deepest chasms in the world—the most savage sterility, and gardens of the very primeval paradisaic fruits. But when he does so, is amazed by the fortifications, the palaces, the libraries, the foundries, the bazaars, the temples.—He meets there with men who seem the genuine offspring of Cain; prodigies of learning, that wander over the continent like vagabonds; speaking many languages, poets, philosophers, yet murderers, and claiming descent from Israel, or from Alexander the Great, yet lying, abject, knavish beggars; peddling in the same hour diamonds, pills, manuscripts, garments, pearls, antiquarian relics, musks, shawls, or cutlery, which they have carried immence distances, but with distrust of every one, they keep concealed till opportunity for their disposal presents itself; the acutest, basest, unhappiest of mankind. The temper and the bane of the first murderer's family remain with them, after all the changes of six thousand years, till this day.—*Oriental.*

"*Know Thyself.*"—A gentlewoman named Miss Dash Dash informs the world by advertisement that she "continues to give her graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from the handwriting." A spider having been duly dipped in an ink bottle was suffered to crawl about a sheet of writing paper, which was immediately forwarded to Miss Dash Dash with the required "13 penny postage stamps," for the sybil devines nothing under a clear shilling, and her responce costs a penny. After a very brief delay, Miss Dash Dash sent the following delineation of character as supplied by the spider:—

"The individual is a young lady who too often suffers herself to become a victim of useless suspense. Moreover, she is so frequently bent upon conquest that it can be no wonder if her most skillfully woven plans are rudely broken by those she would ensnare. She is, certainly, of a domestic character; nevertheless gives no sign of housewifery, as it appears to me that she can't abide a broom, and has no respect for the tidiness of a housemaid. Is an excellent hand at crochet and open-work."

With the slight mistake of a spider for a young lady, the "interpretation" must be considered perfect, and well worth the thirteen postage stamps.—*Punch.*

An Editor's Soliloquy.—Here is a funny little parody "going the rounds" of the press:

To write or not to write—that's the question:
Whether it is better to take up the pen,
After a sleepy dinner of baked beans,
To nib it, scratch your pate, and feel for brains
In vain, till the last hour to publish;
Or seize the scissors manfully,
And clip, and clip, and clip
The better thoughts of others;
We pause for counsel;
Joe, hand the scissors.

☞"Conscience!" said Mrs. Hopkins indignantly: "do you suppose that nobody has got any conscience but yourself? My conscience is as good as your's—aye, and better too; for it has never been *used* in the course of my life, while your's must be nearly worn out."

☞Sophistry is like a window curtain—it pleases as an ornament, but its use is to keep out the light.

The Duel.

In his Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor, Burton quotes the following reply to a challenge from a work published in 1796, and entitled "Modern Chivalry:"

"Sir: I have two objections to this duel matter. The one is lest I should hurt you; the other is lest you should me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your body. I could make no use of you when dead for any culinary purposes, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal to feed on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature, of which I could make no use? A Buffalo would be better meat. For though your flesh may be delicate and tender, yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate, it would not be fit for long sea-voyages. You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a raccoon or an opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing anything human now. As to your hide, it is not worth taking off, little better than that of a year old colt.

"It would seem to me a strange thing to shoot a man that would stand still to be shot at, inasmuch as I have been heretofore used to shoot at things flying, or running or jumping. Were you on a tree now, like a squirrel endeavoring to hide yourself in the branches, or like a raccoon that after much eyeing and spying I observed at length in the crotch of a tall oak, with boughs and leaves intervening so that I could just get a site of his hinder parts, I should think it pleasurable enough to take a shot at you. But, as it is, there is no skill or judgment requisite either to discover or take you down.

"As to myself, I do not much like to stand in the way of anything harmful. I am under apprehensions you might hit me. That being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols, take some object—a tree or a barn-door—about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word and I shall acknowledge that if I had been in the same place you might also have hit me.

J. FARRAGO,
Late Capt. Penn. Militia.
"Major Valentine Jacko, U. S. A."

A Snake Tale.

Says the lawyer: "Animals sometimes very nearly approach reason in their cunning."

"I got interested in the study of serpents down in Arkansas, where I spent the most of last year. I don't know why, but I was constantly watching them in new situations, and surrounding them with novel expedients. Of all kinds I experimented most with rattlesnakes and copper-heads.

One afternoon I seated myself on a little knoll in the woods to smoke and read—for I always had a book or newspaper with me—and had been enjoying myself for some time, when I espied a copper-head making for a hole within ten feet of where I sat. Of course I threw down my book and cigar, and proceeded to try a new experiment. As soon as I stirred, the rascal made a rush for the hole; but I caught his tail as he got nearly in and jerked him some twenty feet backward. He threw himself into a coil in no time, and waited for me to pitch in. But I concluded not to let him try his hole again. After a while he started for it, stopping when I stirred, to coil himself up; but as I kept pretty quiet he recovered confidence and again went in. Again I jerked him out.—No sooner did he hit the ground than he made a rush for the hole in a straight line for my legs! But that didn't work, for I got out of the way, and gave him another flirt!

"This time he lay still awhile, appearing to reflect on the course to be taken. After a time he tried it over again, though rather slowly.—After getting his head a little way in, he stopped and wiggled his tail, as if on purpose for me to grab it. I did so; and quicker than a flash he drew his head out and came within about a quarter of an inch of striking me in the face. However, I jerked him quite a distance, and resolved to look out next time. Well, he tried the same game again, but it wouldn't work—I was too quick for him.

"This time he lay in a coil half an hour, without stirring. At last, however, he tried it once more. He advanced to within five feet of the hole very slowly, coiled again, and then, the rascal! got the start of me by one of the cutest things you ever heard of."

"How was that?" we all exclaimed, in one breath.

"Why," said the narrator, sinking his voice to the acme of solemnity, and looking as honest and as sober as a man could look, "why he just turned his head toward my hand, and went down the hole tail first!"

☞Relations take the greatest liberties, and give the least assistance. If a stranger cannot help us with his purse, he will not insult us with his comments; but with relations, it mostly happens that they are the veriest misers with regard to their property, but perfect prodigals in the article of advice.

Humble Virtue.—Flowers have bloomed on our prairies, and passed away, from age to age, unseen by man, and multitudes of virtues have been acted out in obscure places, without note or admiration. The sweetness of both has gone up to Heaven.

☞Governor Walker, of Kansas, receives a yearly salary of $1,500, out of which he has to pay his private secretary and all other expenses. The governorship of Kansas is evidently no sinecure.

Yankee Fighting.

The Memoirs of Sir Charles Napier, just published in England, contain many passages interesting to Americans. We select a couple of paragraphs:

When at Burmuda, in 1813, with his regiment, Col. Napier, writing to his mother, says: "Two packets are due, and we fear they have been taken; for the Yankees swarm here; and when a frigate goes out to drive them off, by Jove they take her! Yankees fight well and are gentlemen in their mode of warfare. Decatur refused Cardon's sword, saying, 'Sir, you have used it so well, I should be ashamed to take it from you.' These Yankees, though so much abused, are really fine fellows. One, an acquaintance of mine, has got the Macedonian; he was here a prisoner, and dined with me. He had taken one of our ships, but was himself captured by the Poictiers, seventy-four, being now an English frigate; if he meets us we must take him, or we are no longer sovereigns of the ocean."

From Bermuda, Charles Napier sailed for America, and became engaged in some of the daring and disastrous operations carried on against the Americans by the Government over which King George III. exercised a deposite power. The bush method of warfare struck him as cowardly, and as for the system of loading cannon to the mouth with odds and ends of old iron, it was his abhorrence:—"7,000 men are at Baltimore, and we have no such force; still my opinion is, that if we tuck up our sleeves and lay our ears back, we may thrash them; that is, if we caught them out of their trees, so as to slap at them with the bayonet. They will not stand that. But they fight unfairly, firing jagged pieces of iron and every sort of devilment, nails, broken pokers, old locks of guns, gun barrels, everything that will do mischief.—On board a twenty-gun ship that we took, I found this sort of ammunition regularly prepared. This is wrong. Man delights to be killed according to the law of nations, and nothing so pleasant or correct, but to be *dowsed* against all rule is quite offensive. We don't kick like gentlemen. A 24lb shot in the stomach is fine; we die heroically; but when a brass candlestick comes for stuffing, with a garnish of rusty two-penny nails, it makes us die ungenteelly, with the colic."

Perpetual Motion.

The original perpetual motion man—the *bona fide* inventor—E. P. Willis, of New Haven, Connecticut, has arrived in New York, and put up four of his remarkable machines in the American Museum, where they are now on exhibition as puzzlers to the curious, cute and cunning in such matters. One of the machines is similar in its construction to the one illustrated on page 201 of our last volume. The three others are different. One is a magic clock; the other an electric wheel, and the fourth four revolving brass balls on a glass pedestal. They move apparently as if they possessed the power and motion in themselves. We are no believers in perpetual motion, for such a thing is impossible; but for rare, skilful specimens of mechanism, Mr. Willis has shown himself to be an original genius, and his machines are well worthy of examination on this account.—*Scientific American.*

Salt Barrels for Preserving Apples.—Mr. C. W. Cook of Waterloo, N. Y., gives a fact of great importance in reference to the preservation of apples. He purchased five barrels of choice apples taken from one pile, last autumn, and put them into his cellar. On the 1st of April last, when he came to examine them, those in four of the barrels were mostly all damaged, while those placed in the other barrel were sound—fresh and good. What was the cause of the preservation of the apples in this barrel? He says it was a Syracuse salt barrel, and had contained coarse salt, and he believes this was the cause of their immunity from rot.

Breaking Colts.—General principles should prevail here, as elsewhere. These are—1. Begin early. 2. Begin by degrees. 3. Be gentle and patient. 4. Be firm. 5. Feed well with generous, but not too stimulating food. 6. Be very sure neither to overtask the strength, or crush the spirits of a colt.

Mechanism of the Horse's Foot.—The elastic tissue packed within each hoof of a horse is so folded, backward and forward, that it would present a surface of four feet square were it spread out. Thus his limbs and the entire weight of his body rest on spring cushions packed in boxes.

An Item for the Owners of Horses.—A gentleman writing to the *American Agriculturist*, states that he thoroughly cured a fine young mare, afflicted with the heaves, by feeding her on cornstalks, and that the disease never returned.—The writer quotes Judge Buel's opinion as to cornstalks being a remedy, that distinguished agriculturist having had a horse afflicted with that disorder, which disappeared after being so fed.

Yankee Short Cakes.—1 pint, warm water or sweet milk, a piece of lard a little larger than a hen's egg, a little salt; wet stiff enough to roll as thin as pie crust; cut in square cakes and fry.

☞Diogenes being asked of what beast the bite was most dangerous, answered, "Of wild beasts, that of a slanderer; of tame, that of a flatterer."

☞The soul needs a certain amount of intellectual enjoyment, to give it strength adequate for the daily struggle in which it is involved.

Gettysburg Railroad Company.

SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE LOAN.

Office of the Gettysburg R. Road Co.
GETTYSBURG, May 27, 1857.

Mortgage.—The Gettysburg Railroad Company, in pursuance of authority contained in their Charter and the supplements thereto, have decided to raise money by a loan, secured by a first mortgage upon their Railroad between Hanover, in York county, Pa., and the Maryland State Line at or near Middleburg, in Franklin county, Pa., to complete and equip their Railroad, comprising fifty-two miles of Railroad, with the income, equipments and appurtenances thereof. These bonds, secured by this mortgage, are issued under the fullest authority of law, as will appear by a reference to the acts of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and the resolutions of the Board of Directors in accordance therewith, and also the copy of the mortgage itself.

Stock Basis.—The subscriptions made to the Capital Stock of the Company up to this date, amount of $135,750.—Of this subscription, $23,000 was made by the Contractors by virtue of their contract, for the graduation and masonry of the road from its Eastern terminus, at Hanover, to the intersection with the graded work which commences at Gettysburg, and extends West to the Maryland State Line beyond the town of Waynesboro'. The balance, $112,750, is actual money subscription, now being paid in in instalments according to the terms of the subscription, of which about $60,000 has been thus paid in and expended in grading and bridging the road, according to the terms of the contract with Messrs. IRWIN & TAYLOR; leaving a balance yet unpaid, of stock subscription, in two quarterly instalments, August and November next, of $52,750. This balance is all available, and will be punctually paid as it falls due, except, according to a close calculation, about $6000, which will be lost by persons who had subscribed to the stock, and either were at the time, or have since become insolvent. Deducting this last amount as lost, or at least the greater portion of it, will leave a net fund yet to be paid in on stock, of $46,750. This will all be paid in during the summer.

Contract.—A contract was entered into one year ago with Messrs. Irwin & Taylor, for grading and bridging the road from its Eastern terminus, where it connects with the Hanover Branch Railroad, to its intersection with the graded work of the old Pennsylvania Railroad, at Gettysburg, which road extends westward, to the Maryland line—the distance from Hanover to Gettysburg being 16½ miles, by the line of the Railroad.

The work has been steadily progressing ever since, and is now nearly completed, there being yet about four miles to grade. The bridges are all built, and the heaviest and most costly embankments and excavations completed. The terms of the contract were, $85,000 in cash and $23,000 in stock, before referred to—the Company paying them monthly for the work done, less fifteen per cent., retained as a security for the completion of the work.

The bed of the road is now ready for the ties and the rails from Hanover to Oxford, a distance of six miles, and the grading will be completed beyond, as fast as the track can be laid. A favorable arrangement has been effected with the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, to work the road as fast as completed west; so that each mile will be bringing in an income from the moment the track is down.

The damages are nearly all settled for a "*double track*" Railroad—about $7000 having been paid for the right of way from Hanover to Gettysburg, and the whole amount may be safely estimated at $10,000, there being a few cases in litigation. Thus, there will remain out of the stock subscription, after grading and bridging the road, and paying the right of way, a surplus of $11,750.

Cost of Superstructure.

Iron Rails, 50 lbs. per yard, for 16½ miles of road, at $62,00 per ton, delivered at Wrightsville,	$80,352
Rails for ½ of a mile of sidings,	2,500
	$82,852
Freight on iron from Wrightsville to Hanover,	$ 2,000
Cross-ties for 17 miles of road, at 25 cents per piece,	11,220
Laying the track,	3,400
Chairs and spikes,	5,500
Whole cost of superstructure,	$104,972

Offers have been made to furnish English rails of the best quality, at a less price, which would make $8000 of a difference, making the cost of the road, laid with English rails, $96,972.

The "*Phœnix Iron Works*" propose to deliver immediately, at Wrightsville, five hundred tons of fifty pounds rail of the best quality, at $62,00 per ton, and the balance during the summer, as fast as the laying of the track progresses.

Thus, in addition to the surplus stock subscription, the sum of $93,220, raised on a loan, will place the road in running order, by laying the track with the best quality of rail, and in a most durable manner, as the prices above named for materials and labor, are calculated for the best quality of material and the most complete workmanship.

The road will be worked as fast as the laying of the track progresses, by the Hanover Company, at the actual cost for working it, until some more definite arrangement may be made. The true policy, for economy to both companies, will be to run the two roads in partnership, as the Gettysburg Railroad is, in reality, only an extension of the Hanover Railroad.

The cost for the necessary water-tanks and buildings for the Company for the present, may be estimated at $2000.

The total costs may be summed up in the following exhibit:

Cost of graduation and masonry,	$108,000
Cost of superstructure when laid down,	104,972
Cost of water-tanks and necessary buildings,	2,000
Cost of right of way,	10,000
Whole cost of the road,	$224,972
Assets available, including $23,000 in stock taken by Contractors, and included in the cost above,	$129,750
Amount to be obtained by a loan,	$93,222

Loan.—Bonds so amply secured by a mortgage on such a basis as is presented above, in this statement of the actual condition of the road, and exempted by law from every kind of local tax, constitute a safe investment, and should at once take rank in the first class of securities sought by capitalists. The mortgage secures bonds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. But of this amount there will only be a sum disposed of sufficient to realize the above amount, viz: about $100,000 in money. Besides the security above referred to, the mortgage which is recorded in York and Adams counties, covers the graded and bridged work extending westward from Gettysburg, and constructed about 1836–37. On this work about $630,000 has been expended, and about twelve miles of the heaviest portion of the work west of Gettysburg and over the South mountain, is nearly all graded and bridged, ready for the superstructure. This work was granted to the Gettysburg Railroad Company, by acts of Assembly, for their sole and separate use forever, upon their complying with certain conditions, which are all fulfilled. This route westward is attracting the attention of Capitalists in Philadelphia, as the most direct and practicable route west from Philadelphia, as will be seen by the articles in the "North American" some time since. This, in addition to the stock basis for this loan, makes the investment in the bonds, beyond a question, of the safest character.

The bonds of the Company are in denominations of $100 and $500 each, with Coupons or interest warrants attached, payable semi-annually; and are executed ready for delivery. The Company are now disposing of them by subscription, in payments to suit the purchasers, at $80, for every $100 in bonds, upon the condition if any of the bonds are negotiated by the Company by actual sale, for less than that price, the subscribers are to have the advantage of the reduction made up to them in bonds.

Termini.—The road is, in reality and practically, but a continuation of the Hanover Branch Railroad farther up into the interior of the country, the western terminus of which is, for a time, at Gettysburg, to which point the superstructure will be laid at present. The Hanover road is a branch running up from the Northern Central Railway, commencing about twelve miles south of York, and running at right angles to the N. C. R. R., almost directly west to the town of Hanover, a distance of thirteen miles.

Probable Business.—The Gettysburg and Hanover Railroads being lateral Railroads, extending westward from the main stem, the Northern Central Railroad, the farther they are extended, the less the effect of the main road will be felt, and the greater will be the circumference of their operations. This is the advantage the Gettysburg Railroad has over the Hanover road. It does not feel the influence of the proximity to the Northern Central Railroad.—But its trade is drawn from a constantly widening section of country, from the moment it leaves the town of Hanover. At Gettysburg the extent of agricultural country that will be reached by this road, the products of which will come on the road at Gettysburg, will be 225,330 acres, much of it land of a very fertile and productive quality, and well tilled.

Making then, what all farmers who have been consulted, give, as a very moderate calculation, the following estimates of business from the agricultural products per annum, after deducting what may be required for home consumption, we have the following: (This calculation is based on the rates for freight transportation on the Hanover Branch Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad, at their prices for the several classes of freight.)

For every 100 acres 50 bu Wheat, 112,665 bu, 60lbs.	$6767.00
" " 50 " Corn, 112,665 " [illegible]	4666.00
" " 50 " Oats, 112,665 " 30lbs.	3,206 00
" " 2 tons Hay, 4,500 tons,	[illegible]
Butter, eggs, Milk & marketing generally, 1000 tons,	2000.00
Receipts from agricultural products,	$25929,00

Fertilizers used in the region of country which will be supplied from Gettysburg.

Guano, 350 tons,	$157,00
Plaster, 700 tons,	910,00
Lime, 300 bus. for every 100 acres, 6 miles by 14 miles, to be hauled over the road from the lime region, 12 miles, at 3 cts. but bu., amounting to 160,000 bushels per annum,	4800,00
Receipts from transp'n of fertilizers,	$6163 00

Miscellaneous.

Dry goods, Iron & Groceries, 1200 tons,	$2400,00
Salt, 5000 sacks,	1000,00
Hides and Leather, 550 tons,	1050,00
Lumber,	1500,00
Coal,	1000,00
Granite, of which there is a very fine quality at Gettysburg, and the business will average 3 tons per day, 1000 tons per annum,	1200,00
Making miscella's freight am'ting to	$8150,00
Mail at prices paid Hanover Road,	$900,00
Passengers same as Hanover Road, although the length of the road is 4 miles greater,	9000,00
Passengers and mail,	$9900,00

From the country lying north and south of the line of the road, the products of which would pass over a portion of it, the receipts at the way stations, may be safely put at the low estimate of $8000,00

Recapitulation.

Receipts from agricultural products per annum,	$25,929 00
Receipts from Fertilizers,	6,165 00
Miscellaneous,	8,156 00
Passengers and mail,	9,900,00
Way stations,	8,000,00
Total annual receipts,	$58,150 00

Much of the agricultural produce from the fertile valley in which the town of Waynesboro' is situated, and also Fayetteville and near Chambersburg, will necessarily pass over this road.—The farmers from Waynesboro' can make a trip in the same time, two days, to Gettysburg, that it takes them to go to Chambersburg, and when at the latter place, they are seventy miles further from the Baltimore market than they would be by the same trip to Gettysburg. This will undoubtedly add much to our road in freight, and even in passengers, for which but a meagre allowance is made in the above calculations of business.

The travel to and from Emmitsburg and vicinity, much of which now goes to Baltimore via Frederick or Westminster, will all pass over the Gettysburg Railroad, as its construction will bring them within ten miles, by a good road, to a Railroad at Gettysburg. Besides the business above referred to, there will be a large trade in various kinds of lumber, bark, &c., passing over the road east. Adams county feeds a great many cattle for the city market, and there may be expected to pass over the road besides, a large quantity of pork and bacon, for which no allowance is made in the foregoing statement.

Cost of running the Hanover Branch Railroad, as per recent statement, 39 per cent of the gross earnings, say 40 per cent on above, would be $23,260; leaving a net revenue of $34,890 to be appropriated, to the payment of the interest on the bonds, and making dividends on the capital stock.

The grades on the Gettysburg Railroad are all moderate, no one exceeding sixty feet in the mile, nor of an unbroken length of that grade for more than two miles. The road is comparatively very straight, and none of the curvatures have a radius of less than one thousand feet. The road bed is of a very solid material, most of it being of a gravelly nature, and not liable to be affected by heavy washing rains.

D. McCURDY,
Pres. Gettysburg R. R. Co.
DAVID WILLS, *Secretary.*

☞A New York paper, in speaking of the "religious anniversaries" there, says:

"Every year we have the same stereotyped assemblages of people, the same talk, the same orators, the same loud denunciations against the non-conformists, the same scratching of heads for ideas, and the same calls on the wicked to fork over their cash. So far from these anniversaries presenting a spectacle of peace on earth and good will to men, they are invariably scenes of envy and jealousy, of disputes and dissensions, where the apples of discord are not thrown in classically one at a time, but by barrels full, every one taking a bite as they roll along the aisles."

The denunciations and discords here spoken of are the fruits of long-continued efforts to abolitionize the religious and benevolent societies of the whole country.

☞General Washington seldom indulged in a joke, or a sarcasm, but when he did, always made a decided hit. It is related that he was present in Congress during the debate on the establishment of the Federal army, when a member offered a resolution, limiting the army to three thousand men, upon which Washington suggested to a member an amendment, providing *that no enemy should ever invade the country with more than two thousand soldiers.* The laughter which ensued smothered the resolution.

☞Mr. Sniff, coming home late one night from "meeting," was met at the door by his wife:

"Pretty time of night, Mr. Sniff, for you to come home; pretty time, three o'clock in the morning; you a respectable man in the community, and the father of a family."

"'Tisn't three; it's only one, I heard it strike; Council always sits till one o'clock."

"My soul! Mr. Sniff, you're drunk; as true as I'm alive, you're drunk. It's three in the morning."

"I say, Mrs. Sniff, its one. I heard it strike one, as I came round the corner, *two or three times.*"

The Way to Make Pies.—An old lady in the country had a dandy from the city to dine with her on a certain occasion. For the dessert, there was an enormous apple pie.

"La, ma'am," said the gentleman, "How do you manage to handle such a pie?"

"Easy enough," was the quiet reply; "we make the crust up in a wheelbarrow, wheel it under an apple tree, and then shake the fruit into it."

☞"It is a great misfortune," says La Bruyere, "not to have mind enough to talk well, nor judgment enough to be silent."

"*A Literal Answer.*—I say, my little son, where does the right hand road go?" "Don't know, sir; 'taint been nowhere since we lived here."

☞If a spoonful of yeast will raise fifty cents worth of flour, how much will it take to raise funds enough to buy another barrel?

The Compiler.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, June 8, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

Riot and Bloodshed at Washington.

The Know Nothing "Plug Uglies" of Baltimore appear not to be content with the opportunities to engage in riot, outrage and murder afforded them in their own city, but they must go abroad, and inflict upon other communities deeds of hellish violence. Truly, a more gallows-deserving set of creatures never breathed—as the accounts given in this paper of their operations in Washington city on Monday last incontestably demonstrate.

Just think of it. Men *go to a city of* which they are not residents, and attempt to drive those who are voting from the polls! Such an outrage ought not to be winked at in any community, and it is to be hoped that every rascal engaged in it will be made to pay the severest penalty of the law.

It is gratifying to know that these fiends did not secure the success of the Know Nothings. If they had, Washington, like Baltimore, might prepare to be at the mercy of villains and cut-throats, actuated by the worst of mob-spirits.

Virginia Completely Swept by the Democrats.

The election in Virginia on the 28th ult., resulted in the complete triumph of the Democracy. The whole delegation in Congress will be Democratic—together with the Commissioner of Public Works and Attorney General. The two branches of the Legislature will be also Democratic, securing a United States Senator. Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner's majority for Congress is 2,206. Richmond, hitherto the impregnable stronghold of the opposition, rolls up a Democratic majority of more than 300! Huzzah!

Result in Washington.

☞Notwithstanding the disorderly and riotous proceedings of the Plug Uglies in Washington on Monday last, the Democrats succeeded in electing their Collector, Register and Surveyor by an average majority of nearly THREE HUNDRED. They also elected a majority of the City Council. Three years ago the Know Nothings carried the city by nearly 500 majority,—now in spite of the assistance rendered by the imported PLUGS, they are defeated by a majority of 300. Never again will Washington city submit to the domination of the secret oath-bound order. And never again will the Plugs visit that city for the purpose of "regulating the elections."

New Haven City Election.—NEW HAVEN, June 1st.—The Democrats have elected their Mayor by about 500 majority, and carried three of the six Wards, which secures the City Government to the Democrats.

The Democracy and the Future.—The elections that have taken place, thus far, throughout the country, since the great national triumph of last fall, show that the Democracy are gaining ground everywhere. The great battle of last year was fought and won upon great issues, the success of which is necessary to the very existence of our government, and whose defeat would be followed by a dissolution of the ties which have made us one people and one country. It becomes us, therefore, as men, as citizens, as patriots, as Democrats, to preserve in all its purity our national faith, and to refuse to lower our standard of principle for any temptation of expediency whatever.

☞The Democratic State Convention will re-assemble, at Harrisburg, to-morrow, to nominate candidates for the Supreme Bench.

☞It is stated that Gen. H. D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland, and Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia county, have been engaged as counsel in favor of the contemplated injunction against the sale of the public works. The editor of the *Star of the North* has been told by Mr. Buckalew the grounds upon which the application for the injunction will be made, and states, as his opinion, that they will prove strong and conclusive with the Supreme Court.

☞The straight-out American State Convention, at Lancaster, the other day, nominated Isaac Hazelhurst, of Philadelphia, for Governor. We strongly suspect that *fusion* with the Wilmotites will take place before the election.

☞At Lake Superior, the snow is still a foot deep, and ice 30 inches thick.

Short of Capital!

The opposition party and journals are "hard up" for capital. The sweeping denunciations indulged in by them against the Catholics and Foreigners, in the end amounted to but little,—and we venture nothing in expressing the opinion that many of the followers of "Sam" now regret that ever such an arrant humbug was *invented*. Black Republicanism has yielded no better. "Kansas!—bleeding Kansas!" as a political hobby, is dying out—and between the two *failures*, the opposition are nearly bankrupt. One blow more, and the whole concern "won't pay a cent in the dollar."

We said they were "hard up" for political material. Now for a demonstration. In the last "Star and Banner," (not the "Star and *Republican* Banner," as the paper was titled before the present "head" was adopted by the editor,) we find a long-winded attack upon the Democratic party, as being "*not* jealous of the encroachments of power upon the people"—"*not* watchful of the rights of the States"—and as "the determined foe of every liberal idea which does not point to self,"—also an assault upon the Supreme Judiciary of the land, which the great WEBSTER pronounced the "*protecting power of the Government*," and "essential and indispensable to its very being," the *Star* characterizing the decision in the Dred Scott case as "a monstrous invasion of the rights of the States,"—likewise do we find attacks upon Judge KANE, twenty-nine members of the House of Representatives, and the whole South, "with other items too tedious to insert"——and *all* because the word "Republican" was omitted in the arrangement of the new "head" of the *Compiler!* Verily, texts must be scarce, when such a one is selected upon which to build so enormous a pile of palpable, self-refuting, and unmitigated fabrications!

However, they are easily survived by those against whom they are aimed—for *that* sort of gun generally "kicks *the owner* over!"

It would be strictly in place to inquire, just here, what is Know Nothingism?—a creed which the *Star* is so earnest in upholding—and answer, by reciting a catalogue of frauds and murders enough to curdle the blood of the most dormant; but, *for the present*, we only point to BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON!

Senate Protest.

We have received a copy of the reasons, entered upon the Journal of our State Senate, by thirteen Senators, for voting against the passage of the Main Line Bill. The list is headed by the venerable Senator, WILLIAM WILKINS, of Allegheny. In a matter of as great moment as the question here involved, it is important that our public men should place themselves right upon the record, which is to endure long after they have mouldered to their kindred dust.—They assign their reasons as follows:

1st. That the bill discriminates so largely in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that it almost excludes competition:

2nd. That the *sale* amounts to a *gift* to the Railroad, as it can liquidate every dollar of the purchase money before the last payment shall mature, by merely appropriating, for that purpose, the taxes from which it is thus released:

3rd. Because there should be a limitation upon the release of the tonnage tax, to accord with the designs of those who subscribed so liberally to the Railroad, in order to benefit the trade and commerce of the State:

4th. Because the bill releases the Railroad from all taxation for State purposes, which will amount to about $100,000 a year:

5th. Because the bill does not provide a guarantee, that the Western division shall be kept in operating condition:

6th. Because the bill does not require the President and Directors of the company, purchasing the Line, to be residents of the State:

7th. Because, if the Pennsylvania Railroad should purchase the Line, the State, or Philadelphia and Pittsburg, should have a voice in directing the affairs of the consolidated Line: and

8th. Because, as the charter of the purchasing company is made perpetual, the State loses the power to protect the public interests.

How any Senator with such an array of argument, against the provisions of this bill, could so far forget his duty to the Commonwealth, as to vote for it, is difficult to conceive.

We are gratified to find that our views upon this bill have the endorsement of such able men as Wilkins, Browne, Welsh, Wright, Brewer, and their compeers.

☞The patent American party in Baltimore is preparing for another butchery in that city in November next, and it is not uncommon to find the Plugs, Blood Tubs, Rip Raps, &c., calling on the faithful in this wise:

☞ATTENTION PLUGS! the members of the PLUG UGLIES AMERICAN ASSOCIATION are requested to attend a meeting at AMERICUS HALL, Preston steet, on TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order. KING PLUG.

"King Plug," we presume, is a great person in the eyes of the above association; one skilled in the use of the pistol, bowie knife, brass knuckle, &c.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

☞Counterfeit new cents are already in circulation in New York, intended, no doubt, to mix with the genuine in large quantities. It is said they will easily deceive persons at a casual glance, but being pewter, like all that kind of coin have a greasy feel and slumpy sound that any boy will recognize.

Letter from the West.

IOWA CITY, May 29, 1857.

H. J. STAHLE, Esq.—*Dear Sir* :—I arrived in this city last evening, and am surprised to find it has improved so much during the last year. The number of fine store houses and handsome private residences, that have gone up in that time, are a fair indication that things are in a healthy condition here.

The wheat crop in this section looks well. It is coming out beautifully.—The farmers are in good spirits and anticipate good crops. In those portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, through which I traveled, the wheat does not promise so well, and many farmers are predicting hard times in consequence. However, an unusually large amount of spring wheat has been put out. Numbers of farmers have ploughed up their winter wheat that had been killed, and have sown the ground in spring wheat, which is coming up finely and promises well. Upon the whole, I am inclined to think there will be at least an average crop.

The farmers are very busy putting out their corn. The orchards promise to yield a good supply of fruit.

The farmers here have lost many valuable cattle the past winter, occasioned by the severe cold and scarcity of provender. Grain has become very scarce and high. Wheat is selling at $1 00 to $1 10 per bushel; Flour $7 50 per barrel; Corn 90 cts. to $1 00; Oats 75 cts.; Hay $20 per ton.

I leave in a few days for Missouri, when you shall hear from me again.

Yours truly, ——.

Local Matters.

Railroad Prospecting.

On Wednesday morning last, a party of six—Capt. Irwin, D. Wills, Geo. W. McClellan, George Swope, Col. Samson, and the writer hereof—started out from this place with a view to an examination of the condition of the "Tapeworm" Railroad, collecting subscriptions to the stock of the Gettysburg Railroad, &c.

At the base of Jack's Mountain, Capt. Irwin, Mr. Wills and ourself left the vehicles, for a tramp over the route of the Railroad. The ascent on the east face of the hill was made in quick time, but costing no inconsiderable amount of breath and muscular strength. Once accomplished, however, we found ourselves repaid, over and over again, for all the labor of climbing up its steep side, by the magnificent and extended view afforded from the top. We felt as though it were impossible that a more enchanting rural picture could present itself to the gladdened eye of human creature. Reluctantly leaving the picturesque scene, we continued the tramp over the bed of the Railroad westward, and were astonished to find the work in such excellent preservation and much of it so well done. The grading and bridging, for miles, is ready for the superstructure, and there is no want of material to close up the occasional gaps in the embankments, left at the abandonment of the work by the State.—Embankments more solid, or less liable to injury from frost or other cause, it would be out of the question to find anywhere—consisting, as they do, for the most part of stone.

The tunnels beyond Stem's, though some work has been done upon them, should be avoided, as they can now be, in the present improved state of Railroad machinery. To avoid them, it would not require as short curves as are easily overcome on the Northern Central and other Railroads; and the expense would be a mere trifle. No more bridging would be required between Jack's Mountain and Monterey Springs, the distance which we "footed it," and although considerable work remains to be done, the heaviest part is accomplished, embracing, indeed, a larger portion than we anticipated seeing.

For every variety of beautiful, grand and romantic scenery, we venture that the views to be had along the bed of this Railroad, cannot be excelled in the Union. Let doubters *examine it*, as we have—they will at least be paid for their trouble.

Arrived at Monterey—1½ P. M.—the party got dinner, and then off to Waynesboro', and after the transaction of some Gettysburg Railroad business there, we were on the move again, and reached Hagerstown before sun-down.

At both these places an earnest Railroad spirit appears to have root, and when a formal effort shall be made to finish the Road from this place to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, large assistance can be expected from them.

Next morning, after a comfortable night's entertainment at the "Washington House," the party started on the return. The weather was fine, and nature looked its gayest. The land, as far back as the mountain, is an excellent quality of limestone, and although we noticed indifferent fields of wheat, the landscape was a highly pleasing one.

Reaching the top of the mountain, at the toll gate, we turned to the left, and came down what is known as the old Furnace Road, with a view to acquiring some idea of the Green Ridge route for the Railroad. But time to make a proper examination was not afforded. It may be thoroughly looked up hereafter.

By this route, we struck the graded work of the Railroad at the Viaduct, from which point three of the party followed the line as far eastward as the Furnace. Here, too, much work has been done, and some remains to be done.

The route from Gettysburg to the point at which we left off, may require another trip of a day or two—and the incidents of the last a column or two.

To Philadelphia business men and capitalists we would say—Come out and look at this work. Look at the country, too—see *all* for yourselves—and the "Tapeworm" will yet become a *live* Railroad.

☞The following persons were, on Monday last, elected officers of Ever Green Cemetery Association, for the ensuing year:

President, D. McConaughy.
Managers, C. P. Krauth, J. B. Danner, S. S. Schmucker, Michael Jacobs, H. J. Stahle, George Shryock, David McCreary.

☞The masons are at work putting up the foundation walls for the new School House, in this place. Mr. HENRY KUHN, of Oxford township, has contracted to do the stone and brick work. He is a first-rate mechanic himself, and will have none others than good ones about him. An excellent piece of work may be looked for.

☞The committees from the Marsh Creek and Hunterstown congregations of the Presbyterian church, appointed to confer with each other, have agreed to unite the two congregations under one pastoral charge. Both congregations have been without a pastor for some time.

☞The late residence of Benjamin Gardner, deceased, in Petersburg, (Y. S.) with the Book Store, large Warehouse, and other out-buildings attached, were sold by the Administrators, at public sale, on Monday last, for $5,000. Purchaser, Jacob A. Gardner.

The residence of Jacob A. Gardner was also sold on the same day, at private sale, for $2,000, to Jacob Gardner, jr.

☞JOHN W. BITTINGER, Esq., late of this county, has opened a Law Office in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, where he also holds the office of Commissioner for said State to take testimony for the Court of Claims, sitting at Washington City, D. C. Mr. B. is a young man of much promise.

☞Mr. PETER MACKLEY, of Straban township, has left at this office several stalks of Rye, one of which measures *seven feet and six inches!* Tall enough, we take it, to be very hard to beat.

☞Answer to Problem in last week's *Compiler*:

Area of largest circle *outside*, 447.113 sq. p.
" of next " " 182.0215 "
" of smallest " " 42.4635 "
Area of largest curvilinear triangle 49.49485—area of next largest 10.60975—area of third do. 2.43225—and of fourth do. 0.37635.

From the Perry County Democrat.

☞The *Gettysburg Compiler* comes to us dressed in a beautiful new suit. We are pleased to see this evidence of prosperity attending the Compiler. It is an able Democratic paper, and the Democracy of Adams county we are glad to find appreciate its worth.

From the Reading Gazette.

☞The Gettysburg *Compiler* comes out greatly enlarged and improved.—It was always a good paper, and is now much better. Our best wishes go with its industrious editor, H. J. Stahle, Esq.

☞The formal opening of a direct Railroad line from Cincinnati to St. Louis took place last week. It was a grand holiday for that part of the west. A train of excursionists started out from Baltimore on Monday, by invitation, to be present at the opening.

Troops for Utah.—It is stated that the administration have certainly decided upon sending a formidable body of troops to Utah. Orders have been issued for the dispatch to that Territory of the second regiment of dragoons, the fifth and tenth regiments of infantry, and Capt. Phelps' battery of light artillery, numbering in all some two thousand men, under the command of Gen. Harney.

Gov. Walker in Kansas.—The Hon. Robt. J. Walker arrived at Quindaro, Kansas, on the 20th ult., and was received by a salute and other demonstrations of popular regard.

The Know Nothing Riot.—The Washington *Star* says that the brass swivel taken by the Marines from the Plug Uglies, and which the sympathizers of the latter have persisted was unloaded, had its charge drawn from it at the City Hall, by direction of the Chief of Police. It was composed of eight pavement stones, a large number of rifle balls, buckshot, swan shot, &c., weighing altogether between ten and twelve pounds.

Walker's Deliverer.—Captain Charles H. Davis, the United States naval officer who interfered for the release of Walker, was until a few months since at the head of the government Nautical Almanac Office at Cambridge, Mass.—He is well known from his connection with the coast survey, and from his various contributions to scientific subjects.

Betting on Mrs. Cunningham.—The Georgian says that three gentlemen in Savannah won $3,800 in bets by the acquittal of Mrs. Cunningham in the New York murder case.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.—Frederick Ziegler, Sr., expired at his residence near Leitersburg, on Saturday, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Z. was one of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of that county.

☞The Vicksburg papers contradict the report that $96,000 has been subscribed in Mississippi to buy a plantation for ex-President Pierce.

Will the Railroad Pay?—Philadelphians Waking Up.

A statement just issued, in pamphlet form, by the indefatigable President and Secretary of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, (the more material portion of which document will be found on the first page of this number of the *Compiler*,) leaves the question, "will the Railroad pay," to our mind, no longer one of doubt. The calculations which it contains have been prepared with great care, at the cost of much time and labor, and with an eye single to the giving of a correct idea of the probable operations of the Road—"nothing extenuating" or *exaggerating*.—We think several items in the estimate of freights too low—coal and lumber, for instance—and cannot point to any which strike us as being too high.

With such a gratifying state of things in prospect, and certain of realization, there is no longer room for hesitation on the part of such of our citizens as are able to invest money in a public enterprize. Look at the statement—examine its every detail,—and it will be found to bear the closest scrutiny, without detracting in the least from its credibility.

—In connection with the general subject, we notice a waking up on the part of Philadelphians to the importance of a connection between that city and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, *thro' this place*, and we should not be astonished to see, soon, the effort to make that connection assume an encouraging shape. The links of road could easily be filled, and a reference to any general Railroad Map will conclusively show this to be the most direct and practicable route afforded for the desired purpose.

The Philadelphia *Sun*, of Saturday week, after congratulating the Gettysburg Railroad Company upon securing a good quality of American iron for its use, proceeds to say:

Heretofore the city of Philadelphia and the people of Gettysburg, and the intelligent county of which it is the seat of justice, have been in a great measure strangers to each other; but this road will unite them, commercially and socially.

By the scheme of internal improvements devised some thirty years ago, rather than by anything in her position, Adams county was completely isolated, and cut off from the great thoroughfares of trade and travel, and consequently from the seaboard markets.—Thus, having to bear her share of the burthens occasioned by the outlay of money expended *in the construction of* the public improvements, at the same time that the products of the distant West were brought into competition with her own, her industry became depressed, and her property depreciated below the value of similar property in the surrounding counties, more than an *hundred per cent.* But the completion of the Gettysburg and Hanover Railroad will relieve the people of Adams county from their long isolation, and raise the value of property in that county to its standard in the neighboring counties, which is, as we have stated, not less than 100 per cent. higher than it is in Adams. The opening of this road will give a new impulse to business of all kinds, and render the people of the county sharers in the prosperity from which they have been so long debarred.

The completion of this work will connect Gettysburg by railway communication with both Philadelphia and Baltimore, being distant from the former one hundred and ten miles; from the latter fifty miles. But the completion of this road is interesting to Philadelphia, not only in opening a communication between her and the people of that county, but also in shortening the link necessary to complete the connection between her and the city of Wheeling by railway. It will be remembered by every politician, at least, that in 1836 a railroad, subsequently known in the slang of party, as the "Tape Worm," was projected, with the intention of uniting the Philadelphia and Columbia with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, in Virginia. This road, instead of commencing at York, was commenced at Gettysburg, and prosecuted westwardly, until nearly or quite $1,000,000 had been spent, when, on the incoming of the Porter Administration, it was discontinued. The bridging and grading of some twelve miles of this work, extending westwardly from Gettysburg were nearly completed, and eight miles more partially completed; and this in a direction to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at such point as would render the distance between Philadelphia and Wheeling the shortest practicable. Will not our enterprising fellow citizens turn their attention to a connection between this city and Wheeling? The lower down the Ohio we can meet the upward trade of that river the better; and we are informed that the distance from Wheeling to Philadelphia over this route would be but a very trifle greater than the distance from Pittsburg.

The *News* of that city also has an editorial article on the subject of the Gettysburg Railroad, from which we take the following:

Heretofore, Adams county, of which Gettysburg is the county seat, has been completely isolated from the great lines of improvement which have done so much to enhance the value of property elsewhere. In Adams county, the increased value of land and all its products, so surprising in all the surrounding counties, North, East, West and South, has been scarcely noticeable; but the completion of this Road will double, if not triple, the value of real property. The era of broad wheeled wagons will end in Adams, as it ended in Lancaster and York, twenty years ago; and the era of railroads and telegraphs will commence, bringing along with it, to the liberal and enlightened citizens of that county, a degree of prosperity long deserved, but lately realized.

By the completion of the Gettysburg and Hanover Railroad, Philadelphia will be brought, practically, within a few miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the original design of the "Tape Worm," so celebrated as the catch word of party in its day. There are, as we are informed, a great portion of twenty-two miles of the Gettysburg Railroad bridged and graded, and nearly read for the rails. Why will not Philadelphia turn her attention to the completion of the link between Waynesburg and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? This link completed, and Wheeling is almost as near Philadelphia as Pittsburg; and in comparison with the completion of this link, we hold the Sunbury and Erie Railroad as nothing, and less than nothing.

But it was to congratulate the citizens of Philadelphia and Gettysburg, on being at length made neighbors by the completion of the Gettysburg and Hanover Railroad, that we took up our pen, and not to urge the construction of any other road. The advantage our Gettysburg friends will realize in the doubling and trebling of the value of their property, will be reflected upon Philadelphia, and in addition to this, our City will be brought into immediate connection with one of the most enlightened, intelligent and liberal populations in the State.

☞Society, like shaded silk, must be viewed in all situations, or its colors will deceive you.

Terrible Election Riot in Washington.

U. S. TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Several Persons Killed and Wounded.

The municipal election took place in the city of Washington on Monday, and we regret to say was attended by scenes of a most disgraceful character, involving the loss of life and the wounding of a number of persons. We take the following details from the Washington Star of Monday evening:

In the first precinct of the fourth ward this morning a general fight occurred, in which several hundred men and boys were engaged, indiscriminately. It seems that some forty or fifty Plug Uglies came down from Baltimore this morning to assist our citizens in the election to-day. After floating around for sometime without effecting anything of note they pitched upon the fourth ward first precinct, as being the most eligible scene for their operations. A long line of voters were standing in the street, extending for some distance from the polls, and composed principally of anti-Know Nothing voters. The Plugs, assisted by several large squads of Chunkers and Rip Raps of our own city, endeavored to break into this line by crowding, but not succeeding in this they left the scene of action to concert more hostile measures.

After a short time they returned largely reinforced in numbers and with revolvers, stones, billeys, brickbats, &c., they made a concerted onslaught upon the voters. A terrible scene now ensued, in which the entire crowd participated. Stones and pistols were rapidly discharged and men were trampled to the earth, beaten, stamped on and severely wounded. Among those injured was R. B. Owens, fourth ward commissioner, who had his wrist badly shattered by a pistol ball; A. Kliffer received a spent ball in his forehead, which stunned him, but inflicted no serious injury. Captain Goddard was, with several officers, on the ground, and the captain did good service with his long arms and heavy fists in quelling the affray. He was severey struck several times, but got off without any serious damage.

An Irishman was so dreadfully mutilated that his features were entirely undistinguishable and his head and shoulders were covered with blood. The polls were torn down by this imported gang of Baltimore villains, the pavements were strewn with stones, clubs and other missiles. Several of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to the guard-house, amongst others, a young man by the name of Johnson.

The buildings in the neighborhood were damaged, the doors and windows being broken in on all sides. In the skirmish Mr. George D. Spencer received a severe blow in the face.

An old man named Cassidy, a granite cutter, received a bullet wound over the left ear; the ball fortunately, however, glanced and did not penetrate the skull. He was taken to the residence of Dr. Palmer, who attended to the wound.

Mr. Matthew Emery was severely injured by a blow from a stone. In consequence of the disturbances there was a general closing of the stores and places of business quite early in the morning.

At the first precinct of the fourth ward the officers did all in their power to prevent the riot, placing themselves between the belligerents and the voters in the line, with Captain Goddard at the head, who demanded the peace, when they rushed on *en masse*, and with an impetuosity which nothing short of a military force could have withstood, and although the police fought like heroes, they were forced to abandon the field to the possession of these hired miscreants.

Such an exhibition of murderous instruments as the party carried was sufficient to cause the peaceably disposed to keep as far from them as possible. One man was armed with a large blacksmith's sledge; another with a horse pistol of large dimensions; another carried a miscellaneous assortment of revolvers, bowie-knives, billies, an iron bar, while a fourth carried, besides a side pocket filled with convenient stones, brickbats, &c., a large billet of oak wood of sufficient weight to fell an ox. These weapons were as thick as mulberries in season, the parties brandishing them about in a menacing manner, to the horror of all those who were not, like themselves, participants in these disgraceful scenes.

Mayor Magruder immediately sent the following communication (accompanied by certificates) to the President, asking that a company of U. S. marines should be ordered out for the purpose of maintaining the peace:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 1, 1857.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: Upon the representation of creditable citizens that a band of lawless persons, most of them not residents of this city, have attacked one of the polls at which the annual election is now in progress, and after maiming some twenty good and peaceable citizens, have driven the remainder from the polls, have dispersed the commissioners of elections and threaten further violence on any attempt to carry on the election, I respectfully request you to order out the company of United States marines now in this city, to maintain the peace thereof, the civil authorities finding themselves unable to do so with the means at their disposal, and there being no other United States soldiers at your command in this city. I have instituted a personal inquiry into the matter, and find that the weapons used were various kinds of firearms, clubs, knives and stones, and the facts as stated in the enclosed certificate are just and true.

W. B. MAGRUDER, Mayor.

The President forthwith gave the requisite orders.

Our Baltimore visitors were, about 11 o'clock, good enough to pay a visit to the second ward polls, wearing the K. N. ticket as a badge, and shouting for "Dixon" as a rallying cry. In a few minutes their inevitable revolvers were out, and some thirty or forty shots were fired in quick succession in the neighborhood of Eleventh st. and the avenue.

In the affray, a young man, residing on Thirteenth street, between H and I, named John Ouzely, was shot in the knee. About this time some of the "solid men" of the ward were seen emerging from their residences armed with muskets, as if they had some notion of going upon a gunning expedition. The Plug Uglies seemed to think the second ward air was getting insalubrious, and they left in a body, probably with the design of "regulating" some of the other precincts.

Soon after the affray at the second ward, a detachment of the delectable Plug Uglies made their appearance at the second precinct of the fourth ward, and succeeded for a while in driving away the voters from the polls. They were finally driven off by the officers and the police in attendance, and they then rallied under the cry of "to the seventh ward!" in which direction they proceeded.

At one o'clock a noisy crowd of men and boys passed up Pennsylvania avenue from the direction of the fifth ward, dragging after them a small brass gun. Where they got it we are unable to say, but it was said they intended to use it to defend themselves. Immediately after two companies of United States marines, commanded by Capt. Tyler, went to the City Hall, and reported for service to the mayor.

Shortly after 1 o'clock P. M., the marines (two companies, 110 men in all) arrived on the ground, first precinct of the fourth ward, under charge of Captain Tyler, and accompanied by Mayor Magruder. The opposition had in the meantime procured a brass cannon, and stationed it at the Northern market-house, which they made their headquarters.

After the Mayor had addressed the crowd, stating that the soldiers were brought there solely to maintain the peace of the city, which had been flagrantly violated, the marines moved upon the market-house to take possession of the cannon, amidst every species of taunt and opprobium, ending finally in the possessors of the cannon firing pistols at the marines. The latter, however, moved steadily on, seized the cannon, and then due warning having been given, replied to the pistol shot upon them by a volley of ball. The Plug Uglies then scattered, firing shots as they did so from behind corners.

After the smoke cleared away, the terrible sight was presented of four or five persons in the agonies of death, and several others fearfully wounded.

The names of those killed and wounded, so far as we can learn, as we go to press, are:

Alston, grocery keeper, shot through the head, dead. Thomas Willis, of Anne Arundel county, Md., shot in the back—fatally, it is thought. A colored man shot dead, name not known. P. F. Bell, Seventh ward, knee terribly fractured.—Colonel Williams, of the Land Office, shot in the left arm, while standing at his window in the second story of his house. Col. Deans, also of the Land Office, was shot, but how seriously injured we did not learn.

An old man lay dead near Hyatt's store, shot through the head and breast.

Another man, shot in the abdomen, near the market house, dropped apparently fatally wounded, and was carried away by his friends.

The *groans* of the wounded and the execrations of their friends upon the soldiers filled the air, with the sight of pools of clotted blood upon the sidewalks and streets, made up a scene such as, we trust, our city will never again be called upon to experience.

Later.—The rioters have obtained another cannon, and threaten to destroy the houses of the mayor and Capt. Tyler, of the marines. Their families and valuables have accordingly been removed to places of safety. There is great apathy on the part of good citizens, and no steps are being taken by them to stay further troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 1, midnight.—The city is now nearly quiet. So far eight lives have been lost and some sixteen persons are wounded—some seriously. An effort was made to renew the riot in the second ward to-night, but it was checked by the appearance of the artillery from Baltimore.

The Democrats have carried four out of the seven wards, and have elected most of their candidates.

WASHINGTON, June 2—1 A. M.—All is now quiet. No further outbreak is apprehended. The Democrats have elected their collector, register, surveyor and a majority of the city council.

A strong guard of artillerymen are posted in the vicinity of the mayor's residence and that of Capt. Tyler.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that of the marines who were called out, 60 of them were raw recruits, and had not been under drill three days. They are nearly all natives. The charge of their being "foreign hirelings," employed by executive power, to shoot down American citizens, is thus refuted.

The marines, at half past eight o'clock at night, returned to their barracks, the mayor considering their further services unnecessary. The Star adds:

Major French's company of Light Artillery, which had been summoned from Fort McHenry as a precautionary measure, arrived here about half-past nine o'clock in a special train, numbering eighty men, including officers, and commanded by Capt. Williams, who reported immediately at headquarters. The company was quartered for the night at Maher's Hotel. While marching thither, up the avenue, several pistol shots were fired upon them, (they were on foot, wearing side arms only,) whereupon they halted and prepared for a charge, upon which their assailants fled.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Daniel Biddleman who was injured in the riot on Monday, had his arm amputated to-day. George W. McElfresh, who received a ball in the head, is in a very critical condition. The ball has not been extracted, as it would probably kill him to probe the wound. Several other persons who were seriously injured during the riot have just been discovered. The city has been remarkably quiet to-day.

The National Intelligencer, which has maintained in this affair an entirely impartial attitude, has some additional remarks in Wednesday's issue, from which we extract the subjoined significant paragraph:

"The grave events of Monday still weigh upon the public mind of our city, and no intelligence equals in interest the recital of circumstances concerning it. Every hour almost discloses some new fact or throws some new light upon its secret history. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the 'Plug Ugly' bands were imported by prior engagement from Baltimore, and [illegible] their fare between the two [illegible] paid by persons here; for how [illegible] any body, who, on scrutinizing [illegible] terials of those bands as they [illegible] our streets, for a moment suppose that they themselves would or could have incurred the expense attendant on the

journey? It is obvious that, whatever was their will to come, they had not the means. If absolute proof of this were required, it will be found in the fact that their eating was provided for them in mass; why and for what services to be rendered it will be for their introducers to explain."

From the Albany Atlas and Argus

Fruits of Know Nothingism.

The organization of men into secret bodies, affiliated by oaths of mutual support, and professing to act against the great body of the people, for the purpose of controlling the government and the administration of the laws, is an evil that produces nothing but disastrous fruit, and that continually.

It selects men for office in darkness, and it carries them in, not by public discussion, but by secret combination.—Weak and bad men resort to this machinery to attain place; but, when they attain position, they still find themselves hampered and involved by the secret combination to which they are attached, and paralyzed by its superior will.

It will be seen that the mob of Louisville, a while since, claimed "as Americans the right to rule America," and who shot down in the street, fired the dwellings, and murdered the wives and children of, "Paddies and Dutchmen" with impunity, have tried their hands at a new assumption of law. Read the account of the horrid burning of the black prisoners in that city.

One of the journals of that city speaking of the affair, says gravely:

"Several shots were fired, and the force within returned them by the *discharge of blank cartridges*. The FIRM RESISTANCE further maddened the already infuriated mob."

The mob were of course encouraged by this salvo of blank cartridges. If they had been public benefactors, about to be received with a military salute, it would have taken just that form. But the source of their evil inspiration lies deeper. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"The wholesale murders and burnings during the Know Nothing mobs have been passed over without an attempt to punish any of the guilty. Indeed, they have been defended and justified. Political passions have blinded the people to their interests, their duty, and their obligation to the laws, to the country, and to justice. There has been a disposition to forget these infamous events, to pass over without an effort to inquire into the facts and vindicate the law, to patch up a hollow truce between the moboeracy and the authorities, to close the wounds without healing them. The inevitable effects of this cowardly policy are exhibited in the terrible scenes which have, during the last week, disgraced that city. Unpunished murder and violence are ever sure to repeat their deeds. There is nothing more difficult to arrest than a mob which has once received the sanction of those whose duty it is to suppress it. There is nothing easier to check and prevent in this country than these lawless displays, when they are properly met. One successful mob inflicts a greater injury upon a community than war, pestilence, or famine. New Orleans never suffered half as much by the great epidemic of 1853 as she did from the election mobs of 1855. The cholera was but a light visitation to Louisville, compared with the horrors of Bloody Monday."

Little children were part of the mob—boys of ten or twelve years of age, who joined in the cry of "kill 'em, kill 'em," and who helped to light the bale fires under the hanging victims.

Desperate Homicide.—Arrest of the Perpetrator.—On Saturday evening, shortly before eight o'clock, the residents of the northwestern section of the city were startled by the announcement of a fatal case of shooting which had been perpetrated at the National Gardens, Biddle street, opposite Welsh street, kept by William Stanley. The victim of the horrible affair was Wm. G. Walters, porter in the United States public store, and the perpetrator a man named George Braden, foreman on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. It appears that several persons were gathered in the house, and at about or shortly after dusk Walters came in, walked up to the oyster box, asked for some paper and having obtained it, walked out and went down the yard.—Immediately after Mr. Stanley hearing an altercation, ran out and saw Walters and Braden apparently just separated from a scuffle. Mr. Stanley went up to Braden and took him by the shoulder, when he (Braden) drew a revolver and presented it at Stanley, who fell to escape the shot, and Walters springing to the left side the pistol was aimed and fired at him, two balls lodging in his person. Walters ran a few steps, the blood gushing from his wounds, fell and died in five minutes after the occurrence. The firing had collected a crowd of people to the spot, and when the dreadful result became known, the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the neighborhood.

He leaves a wife and six children.—Braden immediately or soon after the commission of the deed escaped from the city, but was taken into cutody on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, near the Woodbury Factory, by officer Rathburn of the western district, assisted by Sergeant Airey and officer Henry.—When challenged he drew a large knife on the officers, but was thrown down and hand-cuffed. He was yesterday brought to the city and committed to jail by Justice Bixler, to await the action of the grand jury.—*Balt. Sun of Monday.*

St. Louis, June 2.—The Leavenworth (K. T.) Herald, of the 30th ult., learns from a gentleman named Williams, who left Salt Lake on April 15th, that great excitement prevailed at that place. Brigham Young was driving the Gentiles away from the Territory. Judge Stiles, the United States marshal, the surveyor general, and their families, together with a large number of emigrants, were leaving.

The Case of Mrs. Gen. Gaines.—Judge Morgan, of New Orleans, rendered a decision a few days ago, in which he refused to declare void the decision of the supreme court of that city, ordering the will of Daniel Clark to be probated. The Delta says this is an additional and all but final step towards the attainment by Mrs. Gaines of the rights for which she was been so long contending.

☞The mind has more room than most people think, if we would furnish the apartments.

Secret of Walker's Surrender.

In referring the other day to the first brief accounts via New Orleans, of Walker's surrender in Nicaragua, with his filibuster forces, to Capt. Davis, of the United States sloop of war St. Mary's, we remarked that it was "to be presumed that there were some preliminaries to the arrangement by which Walker was brought off by a United States vessel, of which we may learn more hereafter." There seemed to be a significance in the fact of the forces of our government stepping in just at the moment when Walker was apparently in his last desperate strait, and we find in a lengthy report, written by Gen. Henningsen, one of the filibuster commanders, on board of the St. Mary's, at San Juan del Sur, May 2d, a passage which indicates that this step was not taken by Capt Davis until authorized (very discreetly and politically we are inclined to think) from "headquarters." The report is addressed to "His Excellency, Gen. Wm. Walker, Commander-in-Chief and President of Nicaragua," and doubtless contains the version which Walker designs to give of his retreat. It appears that Capt. Davis addressed a letter to Walker on the 30th of April, stating that he was aware of his desperate and forlorn position, and offered, from humanity, to interfere in his behalf, and stated that he was authorized, in case of his (Walker's) capitulation, to guarantee his personal safety and the safe removal of all under his command. He also offered to take Walker to Panama in the St. Mary's, and stated that General Mora (the Costa Rican commander-in-chief) consented to suspend hostilities. To this letter Walker replied that Captain Davis's propositions were two vague, and requested a personal interview. Whereupon Capt. Davis wrote to express his surprise, concluding by declining to go to Rivas. The same day Walker sent a reply, stating that he agreed to suspend hostilities. He proposed to send two officers to Capt. Davis to treat, provided they can have safe conduct. To this Capt. Davis responded by sending a pass, and Walker appointed Gen. Henningsen and Col. Waters as commissioners to negotiate with Capt. Davis.

General Henningsen in his report says that he informed Captain Davis that the entertaining of such a proposition would depend on Gen. Walker being satisfied with regard to the evacuation of the river by Colonel Lockridge and his command, as their principal motive for holding Rivas until the last moment was the fear that he might arrive and find it occupied by the "enemy." But with regard to their position being desperate, he could break through the enemy's lines and march in any direction and embark either at San Juan or at some other point on the coast, on their schooner Granada, which had on board two six-pounders and a store of arms, cartridges, powder, ammunition and lead. And here is the significant answer as related by Henningsen:

"On this Captain Davis remarked that he must at once inform me that it was his *unalterable determination* not to allow the schooner Granada to leave the port, and to take possession of her previous to his sailing from San Juan del Sur, which must take place in a few days; that he was acting on instructions from his superiors—from his commander in chief; that since the outgoing of the late administration at Washington, instructions had been received from the new, which contained nothing to induce him to alter the course which he intended to pursue; but that he preferred that I would consider all this as unsaid, and that you would consider him as acting on his own and sole responsibility. I remarked that his resolution was a most important one, and would probably prove a determining fact."

With regard to the evacuation of the San Juan river by Col. Lockridge and his command, he said "that he had entirely satisfied himself of the fact."—Hence the surrender.

Walker no sooner gets safely to New Orleans, through the interposition of an officer of the American navy, than he announces, or his friends do for him, that he intends, in thirty-six days, to go back to the country which he has despoiled, with plenty of men and means, to re-enact the scenes from the perilous consequences of which he could never have escaped, except through the aid of our government officers. This, of course, is insolent bravado, trying to put a good face upon defeat.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Washington Riot—Meeting of the Plug Uglies, Know Nothings and Other Rioters.

Washington, June 2.—A meeting of the rioters was held this evening, in front of the City Hall, for the purpose of denouncing the course of the Mayor, as well as the Executive authority exercised yesterday. The speakers were General McCalla, Dr. Clayton, and a Councilman by the name of Lloyd, all Know Nothings. These worthies endeavored to shift the responsibility of the loss of life from the shoulders of their friends, but the meagre attendance this evening gives them little hope of successfully doing so.

Mr. Lloyd, after a great deal of talk about "sacred rights of the people," which his party are notorious for disregarding, and about the "laws of order," advised his hearers *to be prepared for the next attack*, which advice very naturally elicited much applause.

A committee of two from each ward was then appointed to prepare resolutions and call an adjourned meeting after inquests on all the victims have been concluded. Inquests have already been had in two of the cases.

Measures will be taken to bring the matter to a judicial investigation, and it is to be hoped that the guilty offenders will be properly punished—particularly that delectable portion of them who visited your city last fall—the Plug Uglies.

Governor Walker's Inaugural Address to the People of Kansas.—St. Louis, June 3.—Gov. Walker's Inaugural Address to the People of Kansas, has been received. It is a long, conciliatory and persuasive document. It recognizes all Territorial enactments, and says all constitutional laws shall be executed. It urges all parties to participate in the election, and believes the Convention will make a Constitution to suit the people; and does not believe that Congress will reject it. It earnestly impressed the necessity of removing the Slavery agitation from the halls of Congress, and Presidential elections; and says Slavery will be ultimately determined by the law of climate. It is not this law now operating for and against Slavery in Kansas.

In the event that Slavery does not exist in Kansas, it says she has constitutional duties to her sister States, especially to Missouri, and trusts that the Constitution will contain clauses forever securing to that State all the constitutional guarantees, both by Federal and State authority of the supremacy within her own limits, by the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States. It says that if this question is decided peacefully for Kansas, an immediate career of sure progress and prosperity, unsurpassed by history, awaits her; but that if violence, injustice and fraud reign, history may be compelled to record the fact that Kansas was the grave of the American Union.

Chicago, May 29.—Mr. John Plumb, the original projector of a railroad to the Pacific, committed suicide this forenoon, at the residence of his brother in this city. He was laboring under a fit of insanity.

No Starvation in Tennessee.—The Knoxville Whig of the 25th ult., says that the tales of want and starvation in Tennessee, so extensively circulated abroad, are greatly exaggerated.

For the Compiler.

Acrostical and Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of 24 letters.

My 1 16 21 5 24 is a county in Virginia.
2 10 6 8 21 is a county in North Carolina.
3 5 12 18 10 16 is a county in Pennsylvania.
4 22 17 7 8 10 is a town in Maryland.
5 1 8 10 18 is a river in Europe.
6 12 20 10 16 is a river in France.
7 23 20 10 20 7 24 is a river in Texas.
8 6 9 12 3 8 is a river in New York.
9 1 20 7 4 is a river in Arkansas.
10 20 15 18 is a river in Africa.
11 8 23 7 17 19 20 7 1 is a town in Arkansas.
12 22 5 15 24 is a county in Georgia.
13 8 10 7 38 19 12 5 24 is a co'ty in Illinois.
14 21 7 20 17 2 10 22 is a mountain in South America.
15 18 21 2 is a river in Asia.
16 7 10 22 is a mountain in Europe.
17 2 21 7 20 22 3 8 is a city in S. America.
18 3 19 8 10 7 is a peak in Oceanica.
19 8 10 23 8 12 is a county in Pennsylv'a.
20 15 15 20 13 2 10 20 is a mountain in South America.
21 4 9 5 24 is a town in Ireland.
22 15 78 2 1 2 is a town in Denmark.
23 20 8 11 5 20 8 is a river in Texas.
24 18 21 12 6 16 20 is a river in Asia.

My whole is the name of a flourishing Literary Institution in Maryland. J. C. B.

☞*The Big Safe*, measuring 5½ feet high, by 4½ feet wide, and weighing 4,360 pounds, has been attracting much attention at the office of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Saving's Institution, in S. W. corner of the public square. Everybody nearly in town has been to see it. Our friends from the country have been and are still dropping in, to see this, *the largest Safe ever brought into the county.*

This Safe furnishes another ground for confidence to depositors. The *security* for the deposits they make is of the same character, and as extensive as those afforded by a bank to its depositors, the stockholders in the one and the other being in the same manner liable. The safe keeping of the monies and the security to depositors thus afford a *double safeguard* to those thinking of depositing their monies *where, instead of lying idle, they will produce interest—in the Saving's Institution.*

Shakspearian.—

—"We beseech you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye—
Our chiefest courtier, cousin, and our son."

Thus said the uncle of his nephew on a certain occasion, and we can also fancy we hear young Hamlet reply: "Ay, good my lord; but here I cannot stay unless I wore such seemly garb as those obtained at the great Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 (new style) Chesnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia."

☞*Holloway's Pills.*—Persons of plethoric habit, subject to a temporary loss of consciousness from a sudden determination of the blood to the brain, will find great benefit from a course of Holloway's Pills. Epilepsy, spasms, convulsions, hysterics, palpitation of the heart, and all affections arising from disordered action of the vascular and nervous systems, are cured by a steady and persevering adherence to this mild cathartic. It regulates the action of the great internal organs, and thus equalizes the circulation.

☞We advise those of our friends in a state of single blessedness, who would win the idol of their hearts, and enjoy that domestic felicity known only to those in married life, to restore the hair on their bald pates, change their grey locks to their original color, make them glossy as silk, by using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. It is now the standard remedy for all diseases of the hair and skin.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Sold by all Druggists. June 1. 2w

☞Do any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead them to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. *Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you will never be troubled with indigestion;* but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the Invigorator will fix the matter right at once, for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and take the Invigorator and they will digest.—We have tried it in double doses, on one or two occasions, for sick headache, and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to our readers, young or old, is, if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.

☞A. D. Buehler, Agent for Gettysburg; Wm Berlin, Hanover; and Charles R. Henry, Abbottstown. May 18.

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers.

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour per barrel,	$7 56 @ 7 02	
Wheat, per bushel,	1 80 @ 1 90	
Rye, "	80 @ 1 18	
Corn, "	88 @ 90	
Oats, "	60 @ 65	
Beef cattle, per head,	10 00 @ 12 00	
Hogs, "	9 00 @ 9 50	
Hay, per ton,	22 00 @ 26 00	
Whisky, per gallon,	37 @ 38	
Guano Peruvian, per ton,		62 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	$7 12
Do. " from stores,	8 00
Wheat per bushel,	1 65 @ 1 75
Rye, "	1 05
Corn, "	80
Oats, "	55
Cloverseed, "	6 00
Timothy "	2 50
Plaster, per ton,	6 50

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	$6 50
Do., " from stores,	7 75
Wheat, per bushel,	1 62 @ 1 75
Rye, "	90
Corn, "	80
Oats, "	56
Cloverseed "	6 50
Timothy, "	3 00
Plaster, per ton,	6 50

Marriages.

On the 2nd inst., at the Conowago Chapel, by the Rev. Joseph Enders, Mr. HENRY HEMLER, of Mountpleasant township, to Miss LOUISA BURKEE, of McSherrystown, Adams county.

[For their kind remembrance of the Printer on the joyous occasion, the happy couple have the thanks of all hands about the *Compiler* office. May great good luck attend them as they go hand in hand through life, and year after year add to their store of happiness.]

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. Mr. De Neckere, Mr. FRANKLIN HAGERMAN, of Adams county, Pa., to Miss SUSAN BAUMGARDNER, of Carroll county, Md.

On the 28th ult., at the Conowago Chapel, by the Rev. Joseph Enders, Mr. JOHN ZINN, of York, to Miss SARAH ROBINSON, of Oxford township, Adams county.

On Tuesday last, by Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, Rev. R. HILL, Pastor of St. James Lutheran Church, of this place, to Miss ROSE SCHAEFFER, daughter of Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, of this place.

On Sunday morning week, by Rev. R. Hill, Mr. D. A. ALTLAND, of York county, to Miss ELIZABETH SHAFFER, of Adams county.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. M. J. Alleman, Mr. SAMUEL J. STINE to Miss MARY JANE TRUMP, both of Adams county.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. E. L. Kreglo, Mr. GEORGE P. BEAM to Miss JANE GUTHRIE, both of Emmitsburg.

Deaths.

On the 26th ult., in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, at the house of Mr. Jacobs, near Barnitz's mill, Mr. GEORGE L. McILVAIN, formerly of this county, aged 22 years 3 months and 12 days.

Administrator's Notice.

JOSEPH ORNDORFF'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Orndorff, late of Butler twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. ROSS WHITE, *Adm'r.*
June 8, 1857. 6t

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in the pleasant and healthful village of New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., and is now prepared to accommodate all who favor him with a call, in a satisfactory manner. Persons residing in Baltimore, or other cities, desiring to spend a few weeks in the country, will find New Oxford exceedingly healthy, beautifully located, and his house well adapted to their wants.
JACOB MARTIN.
June 8, 1857. 3t

ATTENTION!

Independent Blues.

YOU will meet for parade, in full dress, at the Armory, on *Saturday, the 13th inst.*, at 3 o'clock, P. M., with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order of the Captain.
CHAS. X. MARTIN, *O. S.*
June 8, 1857.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

TO the Voters of Adams county:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register & Recorder, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.
WM. OVERDEER.
Bendersville, June 8, 1857.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c.

AT AUCTION!

THE Subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Riddlemoser, dec'd., will commence selling at Auction, in Heidlersburg, Adams county, *on Wednesday, the 17th day of June inst.*, a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, such as

Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

Cassinets, Cords, Drillings, VESTINGS, (good variety,) with other Gentlemen's wear. Also,

Silks, Lawn Robes, Figured Lawns,

Mous. de Laines, Bareges, Ginghams, Calicoes, Shawls, Cambrics, Jaconets, Bobinets, Laces, Fringes, Gloves, Hosiery, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linens, Muslins, Tickings, &c., &c—together with a splendid assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

suitable for the season. Also, HATS & CAPS, (Fur and others;) BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS,—in a word, the articles to be put up at sale will be found to comprise as large and general a variety of Goods as can be seen in any country store in the county, and for quality they are not to be surpassed anywhere.

☞It is hardly necessary to direct the attention of the public to this rare opportunity to secure Goods, of the best and most desirable styles and qualities, at favorable rates. The Goods must be sold, and all who desire bargains should bear in mind that the 17th of June IS THE TIME fixed.

☞Auction to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, (and to continue from day to day,) when attendance will be given and terms made known by
JOEL B. DANNER,
Executor of Isaac Riddlemoser, dec'd.
June 1, 1857. ts

TO THE COUNTRY.

GOOD NEWS.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.: Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandah's and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.
E. M. WARREN.
Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

QUEENSWARE. China, Glass and Stoneware—a large assortment and selling cheap, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

SEGARS, an immense quantity, of excellent flavor, and decidedly cheap—also Tobacco and Snuff—to be had at NORBECK'S.

WALKING CANES, for gentlemen, of various kinds, just received by *Bringman & Aughinbaugh.*

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, selling at very small profits at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

TOBACCO.—A prime article just received at SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols and Shawls, to be had very cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

To Those Who Want Farms.

A FARM WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN.

THE RIDGWAY FARM COMPANY has made arrangements by which all who desire to settle or purchase a home can do so.

The Farms consist of the best limestone soil of the most superior quality for farming, in a rapidly improving place, into which an extensive emigration is now pouring. The property is located in Elk county, Pennsylvania, in the midst of a thriving population of some 10,000. The climate is perfectly healthy, and the terrible plague of the western fever is unknown. It also has an abundance of the best quality of Coal and Iron. The price to buy it out is from $3 to $20 per acre, payable by instalments, to be located at the time of purchasing, or a share of 25 acres entitling to locate the same for $300, payable $6 per month, or 12½ acres payable $4 per month. Discount—for every sum of $100 and under, paid in advance, a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed, and for over $100 a discount of 10 per cent.

In considering the advantages of emigrating to this locality the following are presented:

First—The soil is a rich limestone, capable of raising the heaviest crops, owing to which this settlement has attained its present great prosperity.

Second—It is the centre of the great North West Coal Basin, and is destined soon to become one of the greatest business places in the State. It will supply the great Lake market, (according to population and travel the greatest in the Union.) It has five workable veins of the best Bituminous Coal, amounting in the aggregate to over 22 feet, which makes 22,000 tons of coal under each acre. This will make the land of inestimable value.

The eminent state geologist, Dr. Chas T. Jackson, of Boston, has made a geological survey of the land, and analysed the coal, the iron ore and the limestone. This report together with maps will be furnished to inquirers.

Fourth—Three railroads are laid out thro' this property. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad gives us a market for our coal to the lakes—it runs from Erie to Philadelphia. A large part of this road has been finished, and is now in running order. A heavy force is now working from Erie towards our land in the western direction, the means for the completion of which have been raised—it will soon be finished. The Allegheny Valley Railroad connects us with New York, Boston and Pittsburg. The Venango Road connects us with the West.

There are already good Turnpike Roads running through this property, various other roads have been opened to accommodate the emigration and settlement which has already taken place.

There is no opportunity equal to it now offered to the man who wants to provide himself a home in an easy way, and make a settlement where he can live in prosperity and independence in a climate PERFECTLY HEALTHY. No case of the fever ever having been known to occur in this settlement. It is not like going to the backwoods of the West, among perhaps intolerant people, where there is no society, churches, or schools, where the price of land is high, and where the emigrant, after being used to the healthiest climate in the world, has to endure sickness and pain, and perhaps ruins his health and that of his family. But here is a thriving settlement having three towns, containing churches, schools, hotels, stores, saw mills, grist mills, and everything desired. There is a cash market at hand. The lumber trade last year amounted to over two hundred million feet of lumber. In a short time, owing to the coal, it will become still more valuable, as a number of iron works and manufactories will soon be started; they are at present starting them extensively at Warren. Even for those who do not wish to go there, the payments are such that they can easily buy a farm to save their rising families from want in the future, or to gain a competence by the rise which will take place in the value of lands. By an outlay scarcely missed, a substantial provision can be made.

Persons should make early application, apply or write to E. Jefferies, Secretary, No. 130 Walnut Street, below Fifth, Philadelphia. Letters carefully answered giving full information.

Shares or tracts of land can be bought or secured by letter enclosing the first instalment of five dollars, when the subscriber will be furnished with books, maps, &c. Warrantee Deeds given. Persons can also purchase from our Agents.

Route from Philadelphia to Tyrone on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and thence by Stage to the land. This is a delightful season to visit St. Mary's—the best hotel accommodation is afforded. Enquire for E. C. Schultz, Esq., the Agent for the property at St. Mary's.
June 8, 1857. 3m

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS'

Savings Institution of Adams Co.

THIS Institution receives deposites for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposites, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of $10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5.00, and on each additional $5.00 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposites every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

President,
GEORGE THRONE.
Treasurer & Secretary,
GEORGE ARNOLD.
Directors,

John Brough,	John Horner,
Samuel Durboraw,	George Arnold,
A. Heintzelman,	Jacob Musselman,
D. McCreary,	D. McConaughy,
William Culp,	John Mickley,
Robert Horner,	John Throne.

April 6, 1857.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

Spring & Summer Goods.

WE respectfully invite the attention of buyers and customers both in town and country to our new stock of Goods. It consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, Cedar Ware, Crockery Ware, and Groceries;

READY-MADE CLOTHING;

Clothing made to order. ☞All Goods cut free of charge, at the north-west corner of the Diamond.
JOHN HOKE.
June 1, 1857.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution the public against the purchase of a Promissory Note, given by me to John Ertter, for the sum of $27 50, dated the 7th of May, 1857, and payable in thirty days from date. I have not received value therefor, and will not pay the same, unless compelled to do so by law.
JACOB MUSSER.
June 1, 1857.

CANDLES AT 16 CENTS.—A first rate article of Mould Candles can be had, at 16 cents per pound, at NORBECK'S, Kerr's old corner.

MEN'S and Boys' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, of all kinds, and at all prices, as cheap as the cheapest, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

A LARGE assortment of STRAW GOODS, just received, and for sale at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

ORANGES, Lemons, Candies, Crackers Spices of all kinds, Fancy and Common Soap, Hair Oils, &c., at NORBECK'S.

MISSES' and Children's Flats of all kinds, and at very low prices at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

TO THE FARMERS!

Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine,

WITH

WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, believing them to be the best combined machines in use. They have been successfully introduced into different parts of our State and have rendered general satisfaction. It received a silver medal at the State Fair last fall; also drew the first premiums at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, &c., counties, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping and Mowing Machine will please call upon the undersigned before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in exhibiting these Machines. He has one set up at Tate's Hotel, where it can be seen.—Early orders are solicited as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.
SAMUEL HERBST,
Chambersburg st., Gettysburg.
April 27, 1857. 3m

☞We are requested to state that all persons wishing to examine "Manny's combined Reaping and Mowing Machine," will please call at the "Eagle Hotel," (Tate's,) in this place, on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, when they will be shown the same by Samuel Herbst, who is the agent for the sale of the Machine in Adams county.

DESIRABLE FARM,

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove, offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, near Marsh Creek, adjoining lands of Samuel Cobean, Wm. Douglass, heirs of George Trost, deceased, and others, containing 150 ACRES, neat measure, with large proportions of first-rate Woodland and Meadow. The Farm is well watered, under good fencing and good cultivation. The improvements are a Two-story

LOG HOUSE,

A Large Stone Barn, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, Carriage House, Smoke House, and other necessary out-buildings; a never-failing well of excellent water; an Apple Orchard, with a variety of other Fruit Trees.

☞Persons wishing to view the premises, are requested to call upon the subscriber, residing thereon.
PHILIP REDING.
May 18, 1857.

Hides & Tanner's Oil.

1,000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNER'S OIL. For sale by
J. PALMER & CO.,
Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.
May 18, 1857. $1

REGISTER & RECORDER.

TO the Voters of Adams County.—Fellow citizens: Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder at the next election, (subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.) And should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.
Your obedient servant,
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Tyrone tp., April 27, 1857.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

TO the Independent Voters of Adams co.—Fellow Citizens:—The undersigned offers himself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder of Adams county, (subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention,) and respectfully solicits your support and suffrages. Should I be nominated and elected, my endeavours shall be to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.
JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.
Conowago tp., April 27, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.

TO the Voters of Adams county:—Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.
ISAAC LIGHTNER.
Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS of Adams county:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the October election, (subject to the Democratic nomination.) If I should be so lucky as to be nominated and be elected, I shall pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with sobriety and fidelity.
SAMUEL SPANGLER.
Mountpleasant tp., April 20, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.

TO the Voters of Adams county: Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the American Republican County Convention.) Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.
ISAAC LEEPER.
Cumberland twp., April 13, 1857.

PHILADELPHIA

Type & Stereotype Foundry.

L. JOHNSON & CO. inform their friends and Printers generally, that they are constantly making large additions to their assortment of **Book, Job and Ornamental letters**, and will continue to add every description of type which the improvements in the art may suggest, and the wants of the trade require. Their assortment comprises a greater variety than any other Foundry in the United States, and their prices are among the lowest.

Printing Presses, Chases, Cases, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing office, constantly on hand.

Stereotyping and Electrotyping, of every description, promptly attended to as usual.
Philadelphia, May 18, 1857.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of said Company, in Bloomfield, on the 1st of May, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in order to meet the losses by fire which the company have recently sustained, an assessment of five per cent. be levied on the Premium Notes of all policies in force, in said company, on the 1st of May.
H. G. MILANS, *Sec'y.*
May 25, 1857.

MEN'S and Boys' SUMMER HATS of all kinds, to wit:—Straw, Chip, Braid, Panama, Otter Skin, Fur, and Wool at all prices, according to quality, at
May 18. COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

FLOUR, CORN & OATS bought at all times by J. NORBECK, corner of Baltimore and High streets.

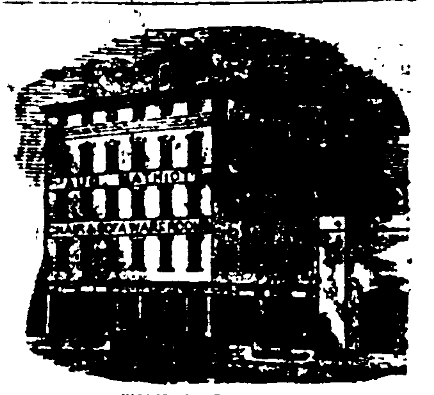
BOOTS AND SHOES made to order, of the best material, and by good workmen.—Call at *Bringman & Aughinbaugh's.*

2,000 PIECES OF WALL PAPER just received and for sale at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

POWDER and SHOT, the best manufactured, to be had at NORBECK'S.

SECOND arrival of Spring Goods this day at the Cheap Store of FAHNESTOCKS'.



THE LARGEST

Chair & Furniture Establishment

In Baltimore.

MATHIOT'S GAY ST. WAREROOMS, *No. 25 North Gay street*, near Fayette, where are kept always on hand, or made to order, every style of French TETE-A-TETES, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff and Medallion Parlor ARM CHAIRS, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff Carved PARLOR CHAIRS, in sets, with Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

SOFAS, half French Spring Mahogany, and Walnut Parlor CHAIRS, in Hair, Cloth or Plush.

ROCKING CHAIRS—various designs, in Hair, Cloth and Plush.

Stuff Spring LOUNGES—a large assortment always on hand, or any pattern made or covered with any goods to order.

CHAMBER SUITS—in Mahogany or Walnut, complete, from $34 up.

CANE CHAIRS and Rocking do.—the largest assortment ready made in any one house in the United States—from $12 a dozen up.

Bar Room, Office and Dining CHAIRS, in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany, with Cane, Wood or Stuffed Seats—an assortment embracing over 50 dozen.

Wood seat CHAIRS and SETTEES and Rocking Chairs—over 100 dozen.
A. MATHIOT, 25 North Gay Street, near Fayette street.
May 16, 1857. 1y

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At the Old Stand in West Chambersburg street.

THE undersigned has just purchased a well selected Stock of Goods, and invites the attention of the public to his fine assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES. These Goods have been selected with a view to meet the various wants and necessities of customers. Also, a splendid assortment of Plain and Fancy GAITERS & SLIPPERS, of all sizes and descriptions, made of very best materials, which he is prepared to sell on as favorable terms as they can be had at any place in the County. Having been engaged in the Shoe business for 30 years, he flatters himself that he has selected such Goods as will give entire satisfaction to all who may wish to purchase. Call and examine for yourselves.

☞Boots, Shoes, &c., made to order as heretofore. WILLIAM BOYER.
May 11, 1857. 3m

NOTICE TO

TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an abatement of *five per cent.* upon all State and County taxes assessed for the year 1857 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before *Wednesday, the 1st day of July.* Collectors will be required to call on tax payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made.
By order of the Commissioners.
J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*
May 11, 1857. td

Latest Arrival!

Another Large Stock of New Goods!—Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest!

JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the city, a large lot of New Goods—**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c. &c.**, which they are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Step in and look at their assortment. You will find the newest styles of goods—as well as the latest Fashions for garments.

The Tailoring branch attended to, as heretofore. Good work and warranted to fit!
Gettysburg, March 16, 1857.

WINGERD, WHITE & SWOPE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Bonnets and Straw Goods,

No. 4 North Howard street, up stairs,
(opposite the Howard House,)

Adam B. Wingerd,
Daniel S. White, } *BALTIMORE, MD.*
John A. Swope.
May 18, 1857.

REMOVAL.

Alex. Frazer, Watch and Clock-maker,

HAS removed his shop to Carlisle street, below Hoke's store, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.
Gettysburg, May 18, 1857.

JUST IN SEASON

AND NEVER OUT OF SEASON!

FARMERS, read this, and then come and buy, for we still have "a few more left!" The subscriber takes this method of calling the attention of the public in general to that valuable piece of machinery, styled

Hersh's Patent Hay Hoister and Manure Excavator.

Having the right of all Adams county, except Conowago, Oxford and Mountjoy townships, he will sell either machines or township rights. H. G. CARR.

☞Also, at the same place, you can be accommodated with as fine BUGGIES as can be got up in the State for the same money—constantly kept on hand.

Repairing done, neatly and cheaply, at short notice. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, May 18, 1857. 6m

The Last Chance.

A few more Lots of prime CHESNUT and LOCUST TIMBER LAND, for sale. Apply to
J. D. PAXTON.
May 11, 1857. 6t

Boots and Shoes.

A large assortment, just opened, and will be sold cheaper than the cheapest at SAMSON'S.

Flour for Sale.

IF you want a good barrel of Flour, call at HOKE'S STORE, as he has made arrangements to have always the best, which he will sell at 25 cents advance.
May 5. JOHN HOKE.

SALT.—A large lot of Salt on hand at NORBECK'S. Having been purchased at a cheap rate, it will be sold lower than at any other Store in the county. $1.75 per sack, and warranted to be a superior article.

FLOUR & FEED always on hand at NORBECK'S.

KEEP DRY.—A fine assortment of UMBRELLAS just received and for sale cheap at *Bringman & Aughinbaugh's.*

DON'T FORGET to call at SCHICK'S, all ye who wish to purchase choice articles of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Soaps, and everything else in that line.

Experience with the Water Ram.

I have had some experience with a Water Ram, and for the benefit of those who inquire in regard to them, I give it in detail:

I have a Ram manufactured by W. & D. Douglas, of Middletown, Conn. No. 4. It has been in operation more than eight years, and is one of the greatest labor-saving machines I have on the farm. The drive pipe is 1½ inch calibre by 30 feet long. The height of spring from Ram is 7 10-12 feet. The discharge pipe is half an inch calibre, and about 40 rods long. Height of water discharged from Ram, 18 feet. The quantity of water discharged is 16 gallons per hour, or 384 gallons per day. I have a branch, so I have it at both house and barn. By it I have watered seventeen cattle and two horses the past winter, and I suppose there is enough runs to water three times the above number.

The Ram cost $12 eight years since, and the drive pipe cost, I think, about $4, and the discharge pipe 83 cents per rod. The expense of repairs for the eight years has been $3 50, besides putting in new valves to the air chamber two or three times, they being of leather. This does not require great skill or mechanism.

The quantity of water discharged by a Water Ram, is in proportion to the fall of water from spring to Ram, and the height the water is to be raised. Therefore, if my drive pipe had a fall of four feet to Ram, the quantity of water discharged would be much greater. On the other hand, if the height of water to be raised was twenty-seven feet, the quantity of water discharged would be much less. I think the quantity of water discharged by Ram is six or seven times greater than that from small pipe. The piston-rod can be so adjusted that the Ram will take more or less water; therefore it will operate in the dryest seasons.—[Jas. Childs, Deerfield, Mass.

Object & Effects of Irrigation.

The purpose of irrigation is not only MOISTENING, as many farmers may think, but chiefly MANURING by means of irrigation; dam up a little stream, and make a small ditch along the higher part of a piece of land, so as to cause the water to overflow; in the immediate vicinity of the ditch the grass will grow a great deal longer and faster than at some distance from the ditch, where the moistening had been executed to the same degree as above, showing that the water had left its manure at the first contact with the surface of the ground. In laying out the ditches for irrigation, make many ditches, instead of a single one. There is no loss even by the greatest number of ditches, provided, they are put in the right places. The distribution of water, and the different modes of arranging the land for irrigation and drainage depend on the shape of the surface of the ground, &c., and require a very firm judgment and at least some knowledge of leveling and surveying. The rain water has no manuring effect on the soil; but its great efficacy is in its dissolving quality, by which it makes the manure fit for feeding vegetables. The water of running streams, led on the land for irrigation, fulfills two important conditions, namely, that of yielding manure, and that of dissolving the manure, and is therefore superior to rain water for irrigation. Some have contended, that rain water contains a little ammonia, and that it therefore possesses fertilising properties, but the most refined analysis has failed to prove this.

[We believe all farmers—all real farmers—are fully conversant with the valuable effects of irrigation as above described; and where they have the opportunity, generally make the most of a stream of water passing thro' their premises. Those who do not we regard as no farmers, only ignorant pretenders. Still, we frequently see less use made of running water than there ought to be, from the facilities afforded by it for irrigation. In our judgment, a permanent stream upon a farm, is a mine of wealth, if properly made use of for the various purposes to which it can be applied.]—Gen. Telegraph.

A Noble Creed.

☞ Democracy represents the great principle of progress. It is onward and outward in its movements. It has a heart for action and motives for a world. It constitutes the principle of diffusion and is to humanity what the centrifugal force is to a revolving orb of a universe. What motion is to them, Democracy is to principle. It is the soul of action. It conforms to the providence of God. It has confidence in man and an abiding reliance in his high destiny. It seeks the largest liberty, the greatest good and the surest happiness. It aims to build up the great interests of the many, to the least detriment of the few. It remembers the past, without neglecting the present. It establishes the present, without fearing to provide for the future. It cares for the weak, while it permits no injustice to the strong. It conquers the oppressor, and prepares the subject of tyranny for freedom. It MEETS THE BIGOT'S HEART TO MEEKNESS, and reconciles the mind to knowledge. It dispels the cloud of ignorance and superstition, and prepares the people for instruction and self-respect. It adds wisdom to legislation, and improved judgment to government. It favors enterprise that yields to many, and an industry that is permanent. It is the pioneer of humanity—the conservator of nations. IT FAILS ONLY WHEN IT CEASES TO BE TRUE TO ITSELF.

"The Union—now and forever."

---

25 WITNESSES!

THE FORGER CONVICTED!

JOHN S. DYE, THE AUTHOR,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and author of

A Series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,

when, for 10 successive nights, over 50,000 People

Greeted him with rounds of applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their bonds, and the surest and shortest means of Detecting them.

The Bank Note Engravers all say he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY

OF THE PRESENT CENTURY FOR DETECTING COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES,

Describing every Genuine Bill in existence, and exhibiting, at a glance, every Counterfeit in Circulation!

Arranged so admirably that REFERENCE is EASY AND DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

☞ No index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged that the Merchant, the Banker and Business man can see *all at a Glance.*

English, French and German,

THUS EACH MAY READ THE SAME IN HIS OWN NATIVE TONGUE.

MOST PERFECT BANK NOTE LIST PUBLISHED

Also, a list of

ALL THE PRIVATE BANKERS IN AMERICA!

A Complete Summary of the Finance of Europe and America will be published in each edition, together with all the important News of the day. Also,

A SERIES OF TALES,

From an old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE,

Describing the most Perplexing Situations in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of the country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the most entertaining ever offered to the public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker,

Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall street.

April 27, 1857. 1y New York.

JUST FROM THE CITY,

With a Larger Stock than Ever!

JACOB NORBECK has just received from the city a large stock of GROCERIES, FISH &c., the largest he has yet offered to the public, and which he is now opening, at his new location, *Kurtz's Corner*, on Baltimore street. Give him a call! You will find his

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Teas,

and everything else, the best and the cheapest to be had in town—he having bought at low rates, and being determined to sell fast at small profits. Recollect, Kurtz's old corner, Baltimore and High Streets.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1857.

Always in Time!

MARCUS SAMSON

HAS just received at his Ready-made Clothing Store, on York street, nearly opposite the Bank, the best assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for Spring and Summer wear, ever opened in this place. If you want a well-made *Coat, Vest or Pants*, or anything in the line of Ready-made Clothing, at less cost than they can be had outside of the city, call at SAMSON'S.

April 13, 1857.

TWO DAILY LINES

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

☞ Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

☞ The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

Bonnets! Bonnets!

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city with a new and beautiful assortment of

BONNETS & FANCY GOODS,

of the most fashionable styles, which she invites the ladies to call and examine, confident that they will be pleased with her selections.

Miss McCreary will carry on the MILLINERY business, in all its branches, and hopes by her superior skill and reasonable prices, to merit the patronage of her friends.

Gettysburg, April 20, 1857. 3m

Bringman & Aughinbaugh,

STILL AHEAD!

WE are just receiving a new lot of Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, —of the very latest Spring styles, and intend selling at small profits. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, Paxton's old stand, Chambersburg street.

April 13, 1857.

Spouting!

GEORGE and Henry Wampler will make House Spouting and put up the same low for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call.

G. & H. WAMPLER.

April 18, 1853. tf

New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have just received the largest, and best selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered to them. Having purchased for the CASH, they are prepared to offer such inducements as to defy all competition. Give us a call—no trouble to show Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,

Sign of the Red Front.

April 13, 1857.

Samuel M. Mecutchen,

Mill-Wright and Burr Mill Stone Manufacturer.

SOLE Proprietor of Johnson's highly approved and much improved SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE; improved IRON CONCAVE BRAN DUSTER, THE PREMIUM MACHINE FOR MILLERS.

Mill office: NO. 64 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.

Store: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, PHILADELPHIA.

Cosaheo Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smut Machines, Patent Mill Bush, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire.

SQUARE MESHED BOLTING CLOTHS.

March 2, 1857. 3m

10 Per Cent. Interest.

A NEW SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—If you want to invest your money with certain return of good interest, and at the same time furnish to your families that which will be profitable and useful—buy all your Goods at Fahnestocks' Cheap Store. They have received, and are constantly adding to every thing new and desirable to their stock.

April 27, 1857. tf

CARPET Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Canes, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

New Hardware Store.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends, and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, to which they always intend to offer to the public a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Groceries,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES,

SADDLERY,

Coach-ware, Shoe Findings,

Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in their above line of business, to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for cash, we guarantee, (for the ready money)—to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling good at low prices and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9, 1854. tf

The Gettysburg Railroad Company

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of Capitalists and those having money, to invest, to the BONDS, now being issued.—The length of their Road, now under contract, is 161 miles, the grading and masonry of which is more than two-thirds finished, and rapidly progressing towards completion. By a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Mortgage of the entire road from Hanover to Gettysburg, and also of the unfinished work of the Pennsylvania Extension, from Gettysburg to the Maryland line, beyond Waynesboro', will in a few days be executed to Gideon Spangler, Esq., as Trustee, for the security of the bond holders.

The Bond will be issued in sums of $100 and $500 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually. They certainly will form a very safe and desirable investment, as the Bonds will be free from taxation, and yield interest payable semi-annually, at 6 per cent. per annum. Persons wishing to subscribe for them, can do so by calling on the President, Secretary or Treasurer of the Company, or any of its Managers, with any of whom they will find the conditions of sale.

R. McCURDY, *President.*

DAVID WILLS, *Secretary.*

JNO. H. McCLELLAN, *Treasurer.*

March 16, 1857.

Edw. B. Buehler,

Attorney at Law,

WILL faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. M'Conaughy,

Attorney at Law,

(Office removed to one door West of Buehler's Drug & Book-store, Chambersburg street.)

Attorney & Solicitor for Patents and Pensions.

BOUNTY Land Warrants, Back pay and pension Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other Western States.

☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

David A. Buehler,

Attorney at Law,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of A. B. Kurtz.

Gettysburg, Feb. 4, 1856. 1y

Wm. B. M'Clellan,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.

Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite Grammer's store, where those wishing to have Artificial Teeth Operation Performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES: Dr. D. Gilbert, Dr. C. K. Berlochy, Dr. D. Horner, Revs. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. William M. Reynolds, Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1853.

Bounty Land Claims.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for Bounty Land under the late act of Congress. Those who have already received 40 or 80 acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, March 2, 1855.

The Ladies

WILL find it to their advantage to call at Fahnestock Brothers, and see their large and cheap stock of Silks, Challies, Lawns, Ducals, Tamartins, Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c., which are selling cheap at

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,

Sign of the Red Front.

April 13, 1857.

Flour! Flour!

THE undersigned continues the Flour business as heretofore. He sells by the barrel or any smaller quantity. By taking SMALL PROFITS he can buy and sell as low as anybody else, and by strict attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of liberal patronage.

WM. GILLESPIE,

Oct. 8, 1856. At the Post Office.

Hay Wanted.

PERSONS having Hay to sell will do well by calling on the subscriber, in Gettysburg, who is desirous of purchasing, and the highest market price will be paid at all times.

☞ As he intends having the Hay all pressed, packed, hauled either to Hanover or Baltimore, the preference will be given to those from whom he may purchase.

SOLOMON POWERS.

December 6, 1852. tf

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Zion Lutheran Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. His terms are moderate, and every effort is made to please.

PETER THORN,

Keeper of the Cemetery.

February 9, 1857.

CARRIAGE Trimmings can always be bought lower, and a larger assortment than elsewhere is always to be had, at

FAHNESTOCKS.

THREADS, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Ladies' and other Combs, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Tooth Brushes, Lead Pencils, Matches, cheap, at

FAHNESTOCKS.

CHILDREN'S SHOES of every variety and size, at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S, successors to W. W. Paxton.

Do You Wish Bargains?

IF SO GO TO

SCHICK'S CHEAP STORE,

Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street.

J. L. SCHICK has just returned from Philadelphia with a full and complete assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Black and Fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, of all styles and patterns; also Satinetts, Jeans, Cottonades and Linen Goods, for Men's wear; and Satin, Silk, and Marseilles vesting; also, Suspenders, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, and Gloves, at prices to suit the times—which gentlemen wishing a complete outfit, would do very well to examine.

FOR THE LADIES.—Just received a superior assortment of Black Silks, which will be sold low; also, Berege de Laines, Ginghams, Brilliants, Calicoes, Irish Linens, Swiss, Book and Cambric Muslins, Dotted Swiss and Plaid Muslins, Gloves, Ribbons, Collars, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c., which, for variety, excellence and cheapness cannot be surpassed in this market.

☞ Recollect, that although there is a great rush at Schick's for bargains, all can be accommodated. No trouble to show Goods. Therefore call in, and examine the largest, richest and cheapest stock you ever laid your eyes on.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

New Goods—New Firm.

AND THE CASH SYSTEM.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO. have just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the season. Our stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

and all Goods in that line is extensive. Cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap Deetes, Linens, Vestings, Ginghams, &c., &c. Call and see us. If we cannot please you in a garment ready-made, we have on hand Tailors, constantly cutting out and making up, and can make you a garment upon short notice, and in the very best manner. Our Goods cannot be beat.—Give us a call.

March 3, '57.

P. S.—I have given J. C. Gunn an interest expressly for the purpose of settling up my old business, which I have been transacting 37 years and more. I am now determined to settle up my business generally. Those therefore who are indebted to me, either by Bond, Note or Book account, will please call and pay the same.

GEO. ARNOLD.

March 30, 1857. tf

Attention, One and All!

GREAT SUCCESS! SERPENT CAPTURED!!

SAMUEL WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and costly apparatus, is now prepared to furnish

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,

in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of Specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

☞ Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

☞ Children will not be taken for less than $1,00.

☞ AMBROTYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.

Dec. 22, 1856. tf

Diamond Tonsor.

JOHN W. TIPTON, *Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser*, can at all times be found prepared to wait on the citizens of Gettysburg, in the Diamond, adjoining the County Building. From long experience, he flatters himself that he can go through all the manipulations of the Tonsorial Department, with such an infinite degree of skill, as will meet with the entire satisfaction of all who may submit their chins to the keen ordeal of his razors. He hopes, therefore, that by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he will merit as well as receive, a liberal share of public patronage. The sick will be attended to at their private dwellings.

Gettysburg, Jan. 8, 1855. tf

Susquehanna Hotel,

Opposite Calvert station, Baltimore, Md.

THE undersigned having leased the above Hotel and put it in complete order, is prepared to accommodate his friends and the travelling public. The proprietor will be pleased to see his old friends, and promise to make their stay comfortable and satisfactory. Baggage taken to and from Calvert Station free of charge.

JOHN BARR,

July 0, 1856. tf Proprietor.

Now is the Time!

NOW is the only time to make very pretty and cheap selections of Spring and Summer Goods. I tell you the truth is, that if you want cheap bargains in Goods, call at the north west corner of the Diamond—the only place to get them. Also, *Ready-made Clothing* constantly on hand. All goods cut free of charge. Call and see for yourselves, at the Cheap Store of

JOHN HOKE.

Tailoring.

REMOVED a few Doors South of the Old stand.

H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, near his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care is warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞ The *New York Spring and Summer Fashions* are received. Call and see them.

Gettysburg, April 9, 1855.

New Millinery.

MISS LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the Ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store.—Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see.

April 21, 1856.

Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

Second Train leaves at 3 P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c.

April 21. J. LEIB, Agent.

More New Stock.

FRENCH Merinoes, all colors; fashionable Cloak Cloths, Fall Silks, the new styles; magnificent new Delaines, best styles Fall Calicoes, very large stock of new Shawls; Flannels, Welsh, English and American; Cloths, Vestings, and all kinds Men's Wear; Sheetings, Tabby Lawns, Towelings, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Penn'a and Arch streets, Philadelphia

☞ Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods. Families can be well served in every kind of dry goods. We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for wholesaling. Large lots received daily from the auctions in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Terms Net Cash.

December 4th, 1856. 6m

SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LYE making Soap—to be had at

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols and Shawls to be had very cheap at

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

SAWS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and for sale cheap by

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH.

New Family Grocery.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg, and the public generally, that he has opened a new

Grocery and Confectionary Store,

on the Northeast corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by A. B. Kurtz, where he will have constantly on hand a choice variety of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, and CEDAR WARE, and everything in his line. Every article that the Eastern Market can afford will be kept on hand or supplied at the shortest notice. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

February 23, 1857.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MUTUAL FIRE

Insurance Company,

CAPITAL $130,000.

Continues to insure against loss by fire in any part of the State, on the mutual plan. Prudently adapts its operations to its resources, promptly and liberally adjusts and promptly adjusts its losses.

Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Mr. Moses Sheads.

May 26, 1856.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the Cabinet and Chair making business, in Baltimore street, near Middle, where they will manufacture all kinds of FURNITURE, such as Dressing and Common Bureaus, Tables, Wardrobes, Stands and every other article in their line. All of the best workmanship and good materials, which will enable them to warrant their work. Also, every variety of CHAIRS. COFFINS made at short notice, and in the various styles.

House Painting and Papering attended to, and done in the best manner.

Their prices will be as low as the lowest, as all who may patronize them will acknowledge.

☞ Lumber and country produce taken in exchange for work.

NORBECK & REILLEY.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23, 1857. 1y

Hover's Liquid Hair Dye.

THIS HAIR DYE needs only a trial to satisfy all of its perfection as a *Dye*, and the following testimonial from that eminent Analytic Chemist, Professor Booth, of the U. S. Mint, will only confirm what thousands have previously borne testimony to.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1857.

Being well acquainted with the substances composing *Hover's Liquid Hair Dye*, I am satisfied that by following the simple directions given for use, it will not injure the Hair or Skin, but will give a *natural and durable color to the Hair.*

JAMES C. BOOTH, *Assayer to the Mint.*

HOVER'S WRITING INKS, including *Hover's Gallic, and Black Lake*, are well known and introduced to require any additional testimony of their character. The sales have been increasing since their first introduction, giving evidence that the articles truly possess that intrinsic merit claimed for them by the Manufacturer.

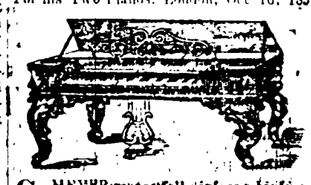
Orders, addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE, street above EIGHTH, (old No. 145,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer.*

April 13, 1857. 1y

The World's Great Exhibition, 1851, Medal AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

For his Two Pianos, London, Oct. 16, 1851.



C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing of the same.

☞ He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, and Premiums at New York and Baltimore.

☞ Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth to No. 180 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia.

March 16, 1857. 3m

Osage Orange Premium Hedge.

THE undersigned having made Hedging his exclusive business, is now prepared, with his extensive facilities, to do any amount of

HEDGING

on the most reasonable terms, in any part of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The Osage Orange is beautiful, ornamental, and protective, proof against stock, high winds, back water, &c.

I am furnished Plants, Plant and Trim until the Hedge will turn all kinds of live stock, at from $7 10 to $10 per rod, one third to be paid when planted, and the balance when it is declared a good fence. Distinguished persons—Those getting the Hedge done, are required to prepare the ground, by deep ploughing, and cultivate the hedge row for a season.

Hedges set and Plants furnished at from 50 to 60 cents per rod, payment to be made when the Hedge is set.

☞ PLANTS at Wholesale and Retail, delivered at the Railroad Station at this place, securely boxed, as follows:

When 50,000 are ordered in one order, $4.5 per thousand for No. 1—$3.50 for No. 2. 25,000 in one order $5.00 for No. 1—$4.50 for No. 2; Less than 5,000 in one order $6.00 for No. 1—$5.00 for 2.

☞ SEED, *Fresh and of the best quality.* Wholesale and Retail, at moderate prices.

The value of the Osage Orange for Hedging is now settled. The success, with proper management, is beyond doubt. Nature will do her work in making it an impervious fence, if man will do his part in its culture.

REFERENCES.—Hon. James Gowen, President Farmers' Insurance Company, Philadelphia; Hon. Chas. M. Reading, Pa.; Gen. John Ross, McVeytown, Pa.; Samuel Wagner, Cashier Bank, Lewistown, Pa.; Hon. Jas. M. Scott, from Penna. R. R. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Gen. Wm. Bell, Patterson, Pa.; Wm. A. Stokes, Philadelphia, Pa.

Address A. HARSHBARGER,

Dec. 15, '56. *McVeytown, Mifflin Co., Pa.*

James Brown's

GRAMMATICAL WORKS.

THE First Book of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.

The Second Book of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and thus enable it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Philadelphia.

☞ The Third Book of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the Prepositions, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.

BROWN'S GRAMMATICAL REFORM. The Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the little use of attending to them, and presents to the teacher the unerring and only way to teach Grammar or the English Language. 37 cts.

For sale by PETER GRIFFITH, 198 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

March 2, 1857. 6m

BONNETS, Ribbons and Flowers, a large assortment, at SCHICK'S.

CHOICE FARM LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Illinois Central Railroad Company is now prepared to sell about

1,500,000 Acres of

CHOICE FARMING LANDS,

in tracts of about FORTY ACRES, *on long credits and at low rates of interest.*

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from North East and North West, through the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between those parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild and equable, than any other part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Bituminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at $2 to $4 per ton—and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould from two to five feet deep, and gently rolling,—their contiguity to this Road, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation, to the principal markets North, South, East and West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be found; and present the most favorable opportunity, for persons of industrious habits and small means, to acquire a comfortable independence in a few years.

Chicago is the greatest grain market in the world—and the facility and economy with which the products of these lands can be transported to that market, make them much more profitable, at the prices asked, than those more remote at government rates,—as the additional cost of transportation is a perpetual tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer, in the reduced price he receives for his grain, &c.

The Title is Perfect—and when the final payments are made, Deeds are executed by the Trustees appointed by the State, and in whose the title is vested, to the purchasers, which convey to them absolute titles in Fee Simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien or mortgage.

The Prices are from $6 to $20; Interest only 6 per cent. Twenty per cent. will be deducted from the credit price for Cash.

Those who purchase on long credit, give notes payable in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years after date, and are required to improve one-tenth annually for five years, so as to have one-half the land in cultivation, at the end of that time.

Competent Surveyors will accompany those who wish to examine these Lands, free of charge, and aid them in making selections.

The Lands remaining unsold are as rich and valuable as those which have been disposed of.

☞ *National Maps* will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in Postage Stamps, and Books or Pamphlets, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well known farmers living in the neighborhood of Railroad Lands, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc.—or any information—will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to

JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.

☞ Office in Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Chicago, Illinois.

April 20, 1857. 6m

GETTYSBURG

Joint Stock Association.

$20,000!

Exclusive Sale of Beautiful Engravings!

☞ 20,000 GIFTS ☜

TO be awarded by the Association as soon as 20,000 Engravings are sold!

Magnificent Gifts and Valuable Property for Distribution:

1 Farm, 40 acres, more or less, with large two story House, part stone and part frame, with stone back-building, and necessary out-buildings, and Saw-mill thereon erected, with water power for almost any purpose, situate in Freedom twp, Adams county, Pa.,		3,000 00
1 House and lot in Gettysburg,		1,500 00
1 Out-lot, near town, 5 acres,		700 00
1 Town-lot in Gettysburg,		600 00
1 do do		300 00
1 Tract of land, 36 acres,		1,000 00
1 do 20 "		600 00
2 splendid Carriages, $200 each,		400 00
1 Jenny Lind Rockaway,		200 00
2 Buggies, $75 each,		150 00
2 Gold Watches, extra fine, $125		250 00
1 do do	100	100 00
2 do do	90	180 00
17 do do	60	1,020 00
15 Ladies' Gold Watches,	65	975 00
10 do do	60	600 00
20 Silver Watches,	30	600 00
22 do do	20	440 00
6 do do	25	125 00
10 Oil Paintings,	10	100 00
20 pair Gold Ear Rings,	2 50	50 00
5 do do	2	10 00
20 gold Pens,	2	40 00
25 gold Finger Rings,	2	50 00
20 gold Breast Pins,	2	40 00
3403 Apples of gold gilt,		2,505 00
1 Grain Drill,		60 00
8 Hathaway Cook Stoves,	55	440 00
10 Green Mountain Feed Cutters,		150 00
10 Ploughs, $12 50,		125 00
2 extra Saddles, $37 50,		75 00
2 set silver mounted Harness,	40	80 00
8408 Books of Etiquette,		500 00
1 Port Folio,		5 00
1 Rifle,		20 00
1 Wonder of the World,		2 50
3 Adventures of a Country Merchant,		7 50
5 Life bid with Christ,		25 00
2367 Family Receipt Books,		92 00
1 Silk Dress,		30 00
3000 Port Monnais,		1575 00
2481 Lithographic Prints,		445 00
20,000		20,000 00

☞ Persons wishing to become Shareholders in the above Property, can do so by forwarding ONE DOLLAR, on receipt whereof we will send them an Engraving and certificate, which will entitle the holder thereof to one of the Gifts. As soon as the Engravings are all sold, notice will be given to the shareholders, and a Convention held in Gettysburg, when a Committee will be chosen, to whom the property will be delivered, to be distributed among the Shareholders. From the growing popularity of these Joint Stock Associations, it is confidently believed that the property may be distributed among the Shareholders in a few months.

☞ All orders for Engravings and Certificates, by mail, should be addressed to

ROBERT COBEAN, *Sec'y.*

Gettysburg, Adams county, Penn'a.

AGENTS WANTED,

In every town and village in the United States, to sell Engravings, to whom a liberal commission will be given. ☞ All letters of inquiry, accompanied by a postage stamp, will be promptly answered.

Gettysburg, February 2, 1857. tf

J. Palmer & Co.,

MARKET STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Fish and Provisions,

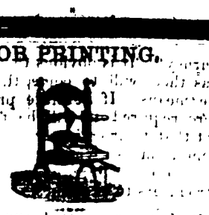
HAVE constantly on hand an assortment of Mackerel, Shad, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Rice, &c.

March 23, 1857. 3m

A FACT.—MONEY SAVED by buying your Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes at

Bringman & Aughinbaugh's.

JOB PRINTING.



☞ We are better prepared than ever to execute JOB PRINTING of every description, with two Presses, and an unusually large assortment of jobbing letter and other materials, the public may rest assured that for neatness and expedition in our works, the "COMPILER" Office can't be beat.

NEW FIRM!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

THE undersigned having purchased from Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., his entire Stock of Goods, will continue the business at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the diamond, under the firm of BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. We have made arrangements largely to increase our stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

and will always keep on hand a full assortment of all kinds suitable to the season, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Hoping, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage, we invite all needing anything in our line to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. E. BRINGMAN,

H. AUGHINBAUGH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12, 1857.

A Medical Revolution!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!

Holloway's Ointment.—THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!—The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, peacefully and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

Skin Diseases and Glandular Swellings.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c., die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores, and Tumors.

The effect of this unrivaled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces inflammation and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and Scalds.

Delicate Females.

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her

THE COMPILER.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

BY H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

39TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.: MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1857. NO. 37.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The *Republican Compiler* is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1,75 per annum if paid *in advance*—$2,00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job Printing done, neatly, cheaply, and with dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court-house, "COMPILER" on the sign.

One Dollar & Seventy-five Cents,
PAID IN ADVANCE,
Will Secure the Regular Visit of
"The Compiler,"
to the Home of any Family in the County.
ITS PERUSAL WILL
Afford Instruction and Amusement
FOR FATHERS,
MOTHERS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS,
OLD AND YOUNG,
MALE AND FEMALE.
No family should be without the Compiler.
$1,75 could be spent in no more profitable manner than by subscribing for the "COMPILER," which will furnish you with all the news of the day, the markets, the marriages and the deaths occurring in the community, with choice selections of literature, poetry, wit and humor, and all that will go to make up a first-rate Family Newspaper. Address the Editor and Proprietor, HENRY J. STAHLE. May 18.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of an alias writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday, the 13th day of June*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A FARM, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, Pa., containing 120 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Michael Fissel, John How, Thomas Kennedy, and others, on which is erected a one and a half story frame DWELLING HOUSE, Log Kitchen attached, a double Log Barn, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings, an Orchard and a well of water near the door.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of JOHN WELCH, and to be sold by me,

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 25, 1857. ts

Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down and on failure to comply therewith, the property will again be put up for sale.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of authority given in the last will and testament of JOSEPH TORRENCE, the elder, deceased, I will sell on the premises, *on Thursday, the 18th day of June next*, at public vendue or outcry,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Butler township, Adams county, Pa., lately in the occupancy of Francis McNutt, deceased. The property is situate at the junction of the public roads leading from Gettysburg to Carlisle and from York to Chambersburg, about four miles from Gettysburg. It is bounded by lands of Joseph Bayly, Jesse Bucher, Samuel Eicholtz, Daniel Saltzgiver, John Quickel, and others, and contains 242 **ACRES**, with the usual allowance. The improvements are a large Two Story

LOG HOUSE,
LOG BARN,

A One Story Log House, an orchard, two wells of water near the buildings—several fine springs of water upon the place. There is a large proportion of fine Meadow, also of good Timber, and both so situated as to render a division of the tract, (if desired) convenient.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by WILLIAM L. MILLER, Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Torrence the elder, deceased.

Persons desirous of viewing the tract previous to the day of sale, are requested to call upon Capt. HENRY WITMOR, residing near the same.

Any information as to title, &c., can be obtained from M. & W. MCCLEAN, Esqs., my Attorneys, residing in Gettysburg.

May 4, 1857.

300 Doz. Knives and Forks.

HAVING just received of our own importation, from England, a large and extensive assortment of Cutlery, we invite the attention of those in want of any style of Knives and Forks, Carvers, Nut Pics, &c., to come and examine. We will sell at such prices as will defy competition. Also, a large assortment of Table Forks, which will be sold separately. Don't forget to examine the stock at FAHNESTOCKS'.

Country Merchants can be supplied at a small advance. May 18.

Ladies, This Way!

COBEAN & PAXTON have always on hand a large and well selected stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's SHOES, GAITERS AND SLIPPERS, of all kinds, and at all prices. No trouble to show Goods. May 18.

Scythes! Scythes! Scythes!

FAHNESTOCKS have just received the largest lot of SCYTHES ever offered in the county. They comprise a variety of makes, including SILVER STEEL, STEEL BACKS, &c., to which the attention of Farmers and others is invited, assuring them that we will sell them cheaper than elsewhere. [May 18.

Removed to Hanover.

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Washington House at Abbottstown, has taken HERSHEY'S OLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Table is supplied with the best the market and garden can afford, and his Bar with the choicest of liquors. His Stables are commodious, and attended by careful Ostlers. Give him a call. You will always find FRANK. on the spot, ready and willing to make everybody comfortable. [April 27, 1857.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols and Shawls, to be had very cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

UMBRELLAS, Parasols and Fans can be found, good and cheap, at SCHICK'S.

The Muse.

Parting of the Widow's Son.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

You slender boy his bark hath launched
 On life's deceitful tide,
His balmy years of sunshine o'er,
 He goes without a guide
Amid the stir and strife of men,
 His devious course to run,
The tempter and the snare to hide—
 God bless the widow's son.

He turneth from the pleasant door,
 And from the garden fair,
Where with his little spade he wrought
 Beneath a mother's care—
He bears his head like manhood high,
 Yet tears their course will run,
When on his stranger bed he rests—
 God bless the widow's son.

Ye say he goeth forth alone
 To dare the eventful field—
No, no, a spell is round him thrown
 More firm than diamond shield—
A mournful mother's fervent prayer!
 So, till his life is done,
Till time, and toil, and change are o'er—
 God bless the widow's son.

Miscellaneous.

The Posterity of Cain.

Cain's settlement, after the curse set upon him by the Lord, was in "the land of Nod on the east of Eden." If Eden represents the whole district between the Indus and the Nile, then this must have been in the wild, mountainous regions of Northern India and Western Tartary. The exact country our geography cannot define. Two peculiarities have characterized the inhabitants of that region in every age. It has been a "land of Nod," that is "wandering, unsettled," as to a large share of its population; and yet it has been, strange to say a land remarkable for the magnitude, grandeur, wealth, manufactures, learning and commerce of its cities—just as the early cultivation of the arts by the decendants of Cain might suggest. Nowhere else in the world has been seen the mingling of such contradictions and of such extremes. And to this day, it is a wonder. The traveller with peril penetrates to the centres of these wild and grand fastnesses where even nature collects the highest mountains and deepest chasms in the world—the most savage sterility, and gardens of the very primeval paradisiac fruits. But when he does so, he is amazed by the fortifications, the palaces, the libraries, the foundries, the bazaars, the temples.—He meets there with men who seem the genuine offspring of Cain; prodigies of learning, that wander over the continent like vagabonds; speaking many languages poets, philosophers, yet murderers, and claiming descent from Israel, or from Alexander the Great, yet lying, abject, knavish beggars; peddling in the same hour diamonds, pills, manuscripts, garments, pearls, antiquarian relics, musks, shawls, or cutlery, which they have carried immense distances, but with distrust of every one, they keep concealed till opportunity for their disposal presents itself; the acutest, basest, unhappiest of mankind. The temper and the bane of the first murderer's family remain with them, after all the changes of six thousand years, till this day.—*Oriental.*

"*Know Thyself.*"—A gentlewoman named Miss Dash Dash informs the world by advertisement that she "continues to give her graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from the handwriting." A spider having been duly dipped in an ink bottle was suffered to crawl about a sheet of writing paper, which was immediately forwarded to Miss Dash Dash with the required "13 penny postage stamps," for the sybil devines nothing under a clear shilling, and her responce costs a penny. After a very brief delay, Miss Dash Dash sent the following delineation of character as supplied by the spider:—

"The individual is a young lady who too often suffers herself to become a victim of useless suspense. Moreover, she is so frequently bent upon conquest that it can be no wonder if her most skillfully woven plans are rudely broken by those she would ensnare. She is, certainly, of a domestic character; nevertheless gives no sign of housewifery, as it appears to me that she can't abide a broom, and has no respect for the tidiness of a housemaid. Is an excellent hand at crochet and open-work."

With the slight mistake of a spider for a young lady, the "interpretation" must be considered perfect, and well worth the thirteen postage stamps.—*Punch.*

An Editor's Soliloquy.—Here is a funny little parody "going the rounds" of the press:

To write or not to write—that's the question:
Whether it is better to take up the pen,
After a sleepy dinner of baked beans,
To nib it, scratch your pate, and feel for brains
In vain, till the last hour to publish;
Or seize the scissors manfully,
And clip, and clip, and clip
The better thoughts of others;
We pause for counsel;
Joe, hand the scissors.

"Conscience!" said Mrs. Hopkins indignantly: "do you suppose that nobody has got any conscience but yourself? My conscience is as good as your's—aye, and better too; for it has never been *used* in the course of my life, while your's must be nearly worn out."

Sophistry is like a window curtain—it pleases as an ornament, but its use is to keep out the light.

The Duel.

In his Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor, Burton quotes the following reply to a challenge from a work published in 1796, and entitled "Modern Chivalry:"

"Sir: I have two objections to this duel matter. The one is lest I should hurt you; the other is lest you should me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your body. I could make no use of you when dead for any culinary purposes, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal to feed on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature, of which I could make no use? A Buffalo would be better meat. For though your flesh may be delicate and tender, yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate, it would not be fit for long sea-voyages. You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a raccoon or an opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing anything human now. As to your hide, it is not worth taking off, little better than that of a year old colt.

"It would seem to me a strange thing to shoot a man that would stand still to be shot at, inasmuch as I have been heretofore used to shoot at things flying, or running or jumping. Were you on a tree now, like a squirrel endeavoring to hide yourself in the branches, or like a raccoon that after much eyeing and spying I observed at length in the crotch of a tall oak, with boughs and leaves intervening so that I could just get a sight of his hinder parts, I should think it pleasurable enough to take a shot at you. But, as it is, there is no skill or judgment requisite either to discover or take you down.

"As to myself, I do not much like to stand in the way of anything harmful. I am under apprehensions you might hit me. That being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols, take some object—a tree or a barn-door—about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word and I shall acknowledge that if I had been in the same place you might also have hit me.

J. FARRAGO,
Late Capt. Penn. Militia.
"Major Valentine Jacko, U. S. A."

A Snake Tale.

Says the lawyer: "Animals sometimes very nearly approach reason in their cunning."

"I got interested in the study of serpents down in Arkansas, where I spent the most of last year. I don't know why, but I was constantly watching them in new situations, and surrounding them with novel expedients. Of all kinds I experimented most with rattlesnakes and copper-heads.

One afternoon I seated myself on a little knoll in the woods to smoke and read—for I always had a book or newspaper with me—and had been enjoying myself for some time, when I espied a copper-head making for a hole within ten feet of where I sat. Of course I threw down my book and cigar, and proceeded to try a new experiment. As soon as I stirred, the rascal made a rush for the hole; but I caught his tail as he got nearly in and jerked him some twenty feet backward. He threw himself into a coil in no time, and waited for me to pitch in. But I concluded not to let him try his hole again. After a while he started for it, stopping when I stirred, to coil himself up; but as I kept pretty quiet he recovered confidence and again went in. Again I jerked him out.—No sooner did he hit the ground than he made a rush for the hole in a straight line for my legs! But that didn't work, for I got out of the way, and gave him another flirt!

"This time he lay still awhile, appearing to reflect on the course to be taken. After a time he tried it over again, though rather slowly.—After getting his head a little way in, he stopped and wiggled his tail, as if on purpose for me to grab it. I did so; and quicker than a flash he drew his head out and came within about a quarter of an inch of striking me in the face. However, I jerked him quite a distance, and resolved to look out next time. Well, he tried the same game again, but it wouldn't work—I was too quick for him.

"This time he lay in a coil half an hour, without stirring. At last, however, he tried it once more. He advanced to within five feet of the hole very slowly, coiled again, and then, the rascal! got the start of me by one of the cutest things you ever heard of."

"How was that?" we all exclaimed, in one breath.

"Why," said the narrator, sinking his voice to the acme of solemnity, and looking as honest and as sober as a man could look, "why he just turned his head toward my hand, and went down the hole tail first!"

Relations take the greatest liberties, and give the least assistance. If a stranger cannot help us with his purse, he will not insult us with his comments; but with relations, it mostly happens that they are the veriest misers with regard to their property, but perfect prodigals in the article of advice.

Humble Virtue.—Flowers have bloomed on our prairies, and passed away, from age to age, unseen by man, and multitudes of virtues have been acted out in obscure places, without note or admiration. The sweetness of both has gone up to Heaven.

Governor Walker, of Kansas, receives a yearly salary of $1,500, out of which he has to pay his private secretary and all other expenses. The governorship of Kansas is evidently no sinecure.

Yankee Fighting.

The Memoirs of Sir Charles Napier, just published in England, contain many passages interesting to Americans. We select a couple of paragraphs:

When at Burmuda, in 1813, with his regiment, Col. Napier, writing to his mother, says: "Two packets are due, and we fear they have been taken, for the Yankees swarm here; and when a frigate goes out to drive them off, by Jove they take her! Yankees fight well and are gentlemen in their mode of warfare. Decatur refused Carden's sword, saying, 'Sir, you have used it so well, I should be ashamed to take it from you.' These Yankees, though so much abused, are really fine fellows. One, an acquaintance of mine, has got the Macedonian; he was here a prisoner, and dined with me. He had taken one of our ships, but was himself captured by the Poictiers, seventy-four, being now an English frigate; if he meets as we must take him, or we are no longer sovereigns of the ocean."

From Bermuda, Charles Napier sailed for America, and became engaged in some of the daring and disastrous operations carried on against the Americans by the Government over which King George III exercised a deposite power. The British method of warfare struck him as cowardly, and as for the system of loading cannon to the mouth with odds and ends of old iron, it was his abhorrence:—"7,000 men are at Baltimore, and we have no such force; still my opinion is, that if we tuck up our sleeves and lay our cars back, we may thrash them; that is, if we caught them out of their trees so as to slap at them with the bayonet. They will not stand that. But they fight unfairly, firing jagged pieces of iron and every sort of devilment, nails, broken pokers, old locks of guns, gun barrels, everything that will go in a musket—On board a twenty-gun ship that we took, I found this sort of ammunition regularly prepared. This is wrong. Men delights to be killed according to the law of nations; and nothing so pleasent or correct, but to be d—d ragamuffins all are quite offensive. We don't look like gentlemen. A 24lb shot in the stomach is fine; we die heroically: but when a brass candlestick comes for stuffing, with a garnish of rusty twopenny nails, it makes us die angrily, with the cholic."

Perpetual Motion.

The original perpetual motion man—the *Yankee* inventor—E. P. Willis, of New Haven, Connecticut, has arrived in New York, and put up four of his wonderful machines in the American Museum, where they are now on exhibition as puzzles to the curious, cute and cunning in such matters. One of the machines is similar in its construction to the one illustrated on page 201 of our last volume. The three others are different. One is a magic clock; the other an electric wheel, and the fourth four revolving brass balls on a glass pedestal. They move apparently as if they possessed the power and motion in themselves. We are no believers in perpetual motion, for such a thing is impossible: but for rare, skilful specimens of mechanism, Mr. Willis has shown himself to be an original genius, and his machines are well worthy of examination on this account.—*Scientific American.*

Salt Barrels for Preserving Apples.—Mr. C. W. Cook of Waterloo, N. Y., gives a fact of great importance in reference to the preservation of apples. He purchased five barrels of choice apples taken from one pile, last autumn, and put them into his cellar. On the 1st of April last, when he came to examine them, those in four of the barrels were mostly all damaged, while those placed in the other barrel were sound—"fresh and good." What was the cause of the preservation of the apples in this barrel? He says it was a Syracuse salt barrel, and had contained coarse salt, and he believes this was the cause of their immunity from rot.

Breaking Colts.—General principles should prevail here, as elsewhere. These are—1. Begin early. 2. Begin by degrees. 3. Be gentle and patient. 4. Be firm. 5. Feed well with generous, but not too stimulating food. 6. Be very sure neither to overtask the strength, or crush the spirits of a colt.

Mechanism of the Horse's Foot.—The elastic tissue packed within each hoof of a horse is so folded, backward and forward, that it would present a surface of four feet square were it spread out. Thus his limbs and the entire weight of his body rest on spring cushions packed in boxes.

An Item for the Owners of Horses.—A gentleman writing to the *American Agriculturist*, states that he thoroughly cured a fine young mare, afflicted with the heaves, by feeding her on cornstalks, and that the disease never returned.—The writer quotes Judge Buel's opinion as to cornstalks being a remedy, that distinguished agricultuist having had a horse afflicted with that disorder, which disappeared after being so fed.

Yankee Short Cakes.—1 pint warm water or sweet milk, a piece of lard a little larger than a hen's egg, a little salt; wet stiff enough to roll as thin as pie crust; cut in square cakes and fry.

Diogenes being asked of what beast the bite was most dangerous, answered,—"Of wild beasts, that of a slanderer; of tame, that of a flatterer."

The soul needs a certain amount of intellectual enjoyment, to give it strength adequate for the daily struggle in which it is involved.

Gettysburg Railroad Company.

SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE LOAN.

Office of the Gettysburg R. Road Co.
GETTYSBURG, May 27, 1857.

Mortgage.—The Gettysburg Railroad Company, in pursuance of authority contained in their Charter and the supplements thereto, have decided to raise money by a loan, secured by a first mortgage upon their Railroad between Hanover, in York county, Pa., and the Maryland State Line at or near Middleburg, in Franklin county, Pa., to complete and equip their Railroad, comprising fifty-two miles of Railroad, with the income, equipments and appurtenances thereof. These bonds, secured by this mortgage, are issued under the fullest authority of law, as will appear by a reference to the acts of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and the resolutions of the Board of Directors in accordance therewith, and also the copy of the mortgage itself.

Stock Basis.—The subscriptions made to the Capital Stock of the Company, up to this date, amount of $135,750.—Of this subscription, $23,000 was made by the Contractors by virtue of their contract, for the graduation and masonry of the road from its Eastern terminus at Hanover, to the intersection with the graded work which commences at Gettysburg, and extends West to the Maryland State Line beyond the town of Waynesboro'. The balance, $112,750, is actual money subscription, now being paid in in instalments according to the terms of the subscription, of which about $60,000 has been thus paid in and expended in grading and bridging the road, according to the terms of the contract with Messrs. IRWIN & TAYLOR; leaving a balance yet unpaid, of stock subscription, in two quarterly instalments, August and November next, of $52,750. This balance is all available, and will be punctually paid as it falls due, except, according to a close calculation, about $6000, which will be lost by persons who had subscribed to the stock, and either were at the time, or have since become insolvent. Deducting this last amount as lost, or at least the greater portion of it, will leave a net fund yet to be paid in on stock, of $46,750. This will all be paid in during the summer.

Contract.—A contract was entered into one year ago, with Messrs. Irwin & Taylor, for grading and bridging the road from its Eastern terminus, where it connects with the Hanover Branch Railroad, to its intersection with the graded work of the old Pennsylvania Railroad, at Gettysburg, which road extends westward, to the Maryland line—the distance from Hanover to Gettysburg being 16¼ miles, by the line of the Railroad.

The work has been steadily progressing ever since, and is now nearly completed, there being yet about four miles to grade. The bridges are all built, and the heaviest and most costly embankments and excavations completed. The terms of the contract were, $85,000 in cash and $23,000 in stock, before referred to—the Company paying them monthly for the work done, less fifteen per cent., retained as a security for the completion of the work.

The bed of the road is now ready for the ties and the rails from Hanover to Oxford, a distance of six miles, and the grading will be completed beyond, as fast as the track can be laid. A favorable arrangement has been effected with the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, to work the road as fast as completed west; so that each mile will be bringing in an income from the moment the track is down.

The damages are nearly all settled for a double-track Railroad—about $7000 having been paid for the right of way from Hanover to Gettysburg, and the whole amount may be safely estimated at $10,000, there being a few cases in litigation. Thus, there will remain out of the stock subscription, after grading and bridging the road, and paying the right of way, a surplus of $11,750.

Cost of Superstructure.

Iron Rails, 50 lbs. per yard, for 16¼ miles of road, at $62,00 per ton, delivered at Wrightsville,	$80,352
Rails for ¾ of a mile of sidings,	2,500
	$82,852
Freight on iron from Wrightsville to Hanover,	$ 2,000
Cross-ties for 17 miles of road, at 25 cents per piece,	11,220
Laying the track,	3,400
Chairs and spikes,	5,500
Whole cost of superstructure,	$104,972

Offers have been made to furnish English rails of the best quality, at a less price, which would make $8000 of a difference, making the cost of the road, laid with English rails, $96,972.

The "*Phœnix Iron Works*" propose to deliver immediately, at Wrightsville, five hundred tons of fifty pounds rail of the best quality, at $62,00 per ton, and the balance during the summer, as fast as the laying of the track progresses.

Thus, in addition to the surplus stock subscription, the sum of $93,220, raised on a loan, will place the road in running order, by laying the track with the best quality of rail, and in a most durable manner, as the prices above named for materials and labor, are calculated for the best quality of material and the most complete workmanship.

The road will be worked as fast as the laying of the track progresses, by the Hanover Company, at the actual cost for working it, until some more definite arrangement may be made. The true policy, for economy to both companies, will be to run the two roads in partnership, as the Gettysburg Railroad is, in reality, only an extension of the Hanover Railroad.

The cost for the necessary water-tanks and buildings for the Company for the present, may be estimated at $2000.

The total costs may be summed up in the following exhibit:

Cost of graduation and masonry,	$108,000
Cost of superstructure when laid down,	104,972
Cost of water-tanks and necessary buildings,	2,000
Cost of right of way,	10,000
Whole cost of the road,	$224,972
Assets available, including $23,000 in stock taken by Contractors; and included in the cost above,	$129,750
Amount to be obtained by a loan,	$95,222

Loan.—Bonds so amply secured by a mortgage on such a basis as is presented above in this statement of the actual condition of the road, and exempted by law from every kind of local tax, constitute a safe investment, and should at once take rank in the first class of securities sought by capitalists. The mortgage secures bonds in the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. But of this amount there will only be a sum disposed of sufficient to realize the above amount, viz: about $100,000 in money. Besides the security above referred to, the mortgage which is recorded in York and Adams counties, covers the graded and bridged work extending westward from Gettysburg, and constructed about 1836–37. On this work about $630,000 has been expended, and about twelve miles of the heaviest portion of the work west of Gettysburg and over the South mountain, is nearly all graded and bridged, ready for the superstructure. This work was granted to the Gettysburg Railroad Company, by acts of Assembly, for their sole and separate use forever, upon their complying with certain conditions, which are all fulfilled. This route westward is attracting the attention of Capitalists in Philadelphia, as the most direct and practicable route west from Philadelphia, as will be seen by the articles in the "North American" some time since. This, in addition to the stock basis for this loan, makes the investment in the bonds, beyond a question, of the safest character.

The bonds of the Company are in denominations of $100 and $500 each, with Coupons or interest warrants attached, payable semi-annually: and are executed ready for delivery. The Company are now disposing of them by subscription, in payments to suit the purchasers, at $80 for every $100 in bonds, upon the condition if any of the bonds are negotiated by the Company by actual sale, for less than that price, the subscribers are to have the advantage of the reduction made up to them in bonds.

Termini.—The road is, in reality and practically, but a continuation of the Hanover Branch Railroad farther up into the interior of the country, the western terminus of which is, for a time, at Gettysburg, to which point the superstructure will be laid at present. The Hanover road is a branch running up from the Northern Central Railway, commencing about twelve miles south of York, and passing at right angles to the N. C. R. R., almost directly west to the town of Hanover, a distance of thirteen miles.

Probable Business.—The Gettysburg and Hanover Railroads being lateral Railroads, extending westward from the main stem, the Northern Central Railroad, the farther they are extended, the less the effect of the main road will be felt, and the greater will be the circumference of their operation. This is the advantage the Gettysburg Railroad has over the Hanover road. It does not feel the influence of the proximity to the Northern Central Railroad.—But its trade is drawn from a constantly widening section of country, from the moment it leaves the town of Hanover. At Gettysburg, the extent of agricultural country that will be drained by this road, the products of which will start on the road at Gettysburg, will be 225,330 acres, much of it land of a very fertile and productive quality, and well tilled.

Making then, what all farmers who have been consulted, give as a very moderate calculation, the following estimates of business from the agricultural products per annum; after deducting what may be required for home consumption, we have the following:—(This calculation is based on the rates for freight transportation on the Hanover Branch Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad, at their prices for the several classes of freight.)

For every 100 acres 50 bu. Wheat,	112,665 bu. 60lbs.	$6767,00
" " 50 " Corn,	112,665 " 56lbs.	6000,00
" " 50 " Oats,	112,665 " 30lbs.	3260,00
" " 2 tons Hay,	4500 tons,	8200,00
Butter, eggs, fruit & marketing generally,	1000 tons,	2000,00
Receipts from agricultural products,		$25920,00

Fertilizers used in the region of country which will be supplied from Gettysburg,

Guano, 350 tons,	$455,00
Plaster, 700 tons,	910,00
Lime, 300 bus. for every 100 acres, 6 miles by 14 miles, to be hauled over the road from the lime region 12 miles, at 3 cts. but bu., amounting to 160,000 bushels per annum,	4800,00
Receipts from transp'n of fertilizers,	$6165 00

Miscellaneous.

Dry goods, Iron & Groceries, 1200 tons,	$2400,00
Salt, 5000 sacks,	1000,00
Hides and Leather, 550 tons,	1056,00
Lumber,	1500,00
Coal,	1000,00
Granite, of which there is a very fine quality at Gettysburg, and the business will average 3 tons per day, 1000 tons per annum,	1200,00
Making miscella's freight am'ting to	$8156,00
Mail at prices paid Hanover Road,	$000,00
Passengers same as Hanover Road, although the length of the road is 4 miles greater,	9000,00
Passengers and mail,	$9000,00

From the country lying north and south of the line of the road, the products of which would pass over a portion of it, the receipts at the *way stations*, may be safely put at the low estimate of $8000,00

Recapitulation.

Receipts from agricultural products per annum,	$25,920 00
Receipts from Fertilizers,	6,165 00
Miscellaneous,	8,156 00
Passengers and mail,	9,900 00
Way stations,	8,000 00
Total annual receipts,	$58,150 00

Much of the agricultural produce from the fertile valley in which the town of Waynesboro' is situated, and also Fayetteville and nearer Chambersburg, will necessarily pass over this road.—The farmers from Waynesboro' can make a trip in the same time, two days, to Gettysburg, that it takes them to go to Chambersburg, and when at the latter place, they are seventy miles further from the Baltimore market than they would be by the same trip to Gettysburg. This will undoubtedly add much to our road in freight, and even in passengers, for which but a meagre allowance is made in the above calculations of business.

The travel to and from Emmitsburg and vicinity, much of which now goes to Baltimore via Frederick or Westminster, will all pass over the Gettysburg Railroad, as its construction will bring them within ten miles, by a good road, to a Railroad at Gettysburg. Besides the business above referred to, there will be a large trade in various kinds of lumber, bark, &c., passing over the road east. Adams county feeds a great many cattle for the city market, and there may be expected to pass over the road besides, a large quantity of pork and bacon, for which no allowance is made in the foregoing statement.

Cost of running the Hanover Branch Railroad, as per recent statement, 39 per cent of the gross earnings, say 40 per cent on above, would be $23,260; leaving a net revenue of $34,890 to be appropriated to the payment of the interest on the bonds, and making dividends on the capital stock.

The grades on the Gettysburg Railroad are all moderate, no one exceeding sixty feet in the mile, nor of an unbroken length of that grade for more than two miles. The road is comparatively very straight, and none of the curvatures have a radius of less than one thousand feet. The road bed is of a very solid material, most of it being of a gravelly nature, and not liable to be affected by heavy washing rains.

R. McCURDY,
Pres. Gettysburg R. R. Co.
DAVID WILLS, *Secretary.*

A New York paper, in speaking of the "religious anniversaries" there, says:

"Every year we have the same stereotyped assemblages of people, the same talk, the same orators, the same loud denunciations against the non-conformists, the same scratching of heads for ideas, and the same calls on the wicked to fork over their cash. So far from these anniversaries presenting a spectacle 'of peace on earth and good-will to men,' they are invariably scenes of envy and jealousy, of disputes and dissensions, where the apples of discord are not thrown in classically one at a time, but by barrels-full, every one taking a bite as they roll along the aisles."

The denunciations and discords here spoken of are the traits of long-continued efforts to abolitionize the religious and benevolent societies of the whole country.

General Washington seldom indulged in a joke or a sarcasm, but when he did, always made a decided hit. It is related that he was present in Congress during the debate on the establishment of the Federal army, when a member offered a resolution limiting the army to three thousand men, upon which Washington suggested to a member an amendment, providing *that no enemy should ever invade the country with more than two thousand soldiers.* The laughter which ensued smothered the resolution.

Mr. Sniff, coming home late one night from "meeting," was met at the door by his wife:

"Pretty time of night, Mr. Sniff, for you to come home; pretty time, three o'clock in the morning; you a respectable man in the community, and the father of a family."

"'Tisn't three; it's only one. I heard it strike; Council always sits till one o'clock."

"My soul! Mr. Sniff, you're drunk; as true as I'm alive, you're drunk. It's three in the morning."

"I say, Mrs. Sniff, its one. I heard it strike one, as I came round the corner, *two or three times.*"

The Way to Make Pies.—An old lady in the country had a dandy from the city to dine with her on a certain occasion. For the dessert there was an enormous apple pie.

"La, ma'am!" said the gentleman, "How do you manage to handle such a pie?"

"Easy enough," was the quiet reply; "we make the crust up in a wheelbarrow, wheel it under an apple tree, and then shake the fruit into it."

"It is a great misfortune," says La Bruyere, "not to have mind enough to talk well, nor judgment enough to be silent."

A Literal Answer.—"I say, my little son, where does the right hand road go?" "Don't know, sir; 'taint been nowhere since we lived here."

If a spoonful of yeast will raise fifty cent's worth of flour, how much will it take to raise funds enough to buy another barrel?

The Compiler.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, June 8, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

Riot and Bloodshed at Washington.

The Know Nothing "Plug Uglies" of Baltimore appear not to be content with the opportunities to engage in riot, outrage and murder afforded them in their own city, but they must go abroad, and inflict upon other communities deeds of hellish violence. Truly, a more gallows-deserving set of creatures never breathed—as the accounts given in this paper of their operations in Washington city on Monday last incontestably demonstrate.

Just think of it. Men go to a city of which they are not residents, and attempt to drive those who are voting from the polls! Such an outrage ought not to be winked at in any community, and it is to be hoped that every rascal engaged in it will be made to pay the severest penalty of the law.

It is gratifying to know that these fiends did not secure the success of the Know Nothings. If they had, Washington, like Baltimore, might prepare to be at the mercy of villains and cutthroats, actuated by the worst of mob-spirits.

Virginia Completely Swept by the Democrats.

The election in Virginia on the 28th ult., resulted in the complete triumph of the Democracy. The whole delegation in Congress will be Democratic—together with the Commissioner of Public Works and Attorney General. The two branches of the Legislature will be also Democratic, securing a United States Senator. Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner's majority for Congress is 2,206. Richmond, hitherto the impregnable stronghold of the opposition, rolls up a Democratic majority of more than 300! Huzzah!

Result in Washington.

☞Notwithstanding the disorderly and riotous proceedings of the Plug Uglies in Washington on Monday last, the Democrats succeeded in electing their Collector, Register and Surveyor by an average majority of nearly THREE HUNDRED. They also elected a majority of the City Council. Three years ago the Know Nothings carried the city by nearly 500 majority,—now in spite of the assistance rendered by the imported PLUGS, they are defeated by a majority of 300. Never again will Washington city submit to the domination of the secret oath-bound order. And never again will the Plugs visit that city for the purpose of "regulating the elections."

New Haven City Election.—NEW HAVEN, June 1st.—The Democrats have elected their Mayor by about 500 majority, and carried three of the six Wards, which secures the City Government to the Democrats.

The Democracy and the Future.—The elections that have taken place, thus far, throughout the country, since the great national triumph of last fall, show that the Democracy are gaining ground everywhere. The great battle of last year was fought and won upon great issues, the success of which is necessary to the very existence of our government, and whose defeat would be followed by a dissolution of the ties which have made us one people and one country. It becomes us, therefore, as men, as citizens, as patriots, as Democrats, to preserve in all its purity our national faith, and to refuse to lower our standard of principle for any temptation of expediency whatever.

☞The Democratic State Convention will re-assemble, at Harrisburg, to-morrow, to nominate candidates for the Supreme Bench.

☞It is stated that Gen. H. D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland, and Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia county, have been engaged as counsel in favor of the contemplated injunction against the sale of the public works. The editor of the *Star of the North* has been told by Mr. Buckalew the grounds upon which the application for the injunction will be made, and states, as his opinion, that they will prove strong and conclusive with the Supreme Court.

☞The straight-out American State Convention, at Lancaster, the other day, nominated Isaac Hazelhurst, of Philadelphia, for Governor. We strongly suspect that *fusion* with the Wilmotites will take place before the election.

☞At Lake Superior, the snow is still a foot deep, and ice 30 inches thick.

Short of Capital!

The opposition party and journals are "hard up" for capital. The sweeping denunciations indulged in by them against the Catholics and Foreigners, in the end amounted to but little,—and we venture nothing in expressing the opinion that many of the followers of "Sam" now regret that ever such an arrant humbug was *invented*. Black Republicanism has yielded no better. "Kansas!—bleeding Kansas!" as a political hobby, is dying out—and between the two *failures*, the opposition are nearly bankrupt. One blow more, and the whole concern "won't pay a cent in the dollar."

We said they were "hard up" for political material. Now for a demonstration. In the last "Star and Banner," (not the "Star and *Republican* Banner," as the paper was titled before the present "head" was adopted by the editor,) we find a long-winded attack upon the Democratic party, as being "*not* jealous of the encroachments of power upon the people"—"*not* watchful of the rights of the States"—and as "the determined foe of every liberal idea which does not point to self,"—also an assault upon the Supreme Judiciary of the land, which the great WEBSTER pronounced the "*protecting power of the Government*," and "essential and indispensable to its very being," the *Star* characterizing the decision in the Dred Scott case as "a monstrous invasion of the rights of the States,"—likewise do we find attacks upon Judge KANE, twenty-nine members of the House of Representatives, and the whole South, "with other items too tedious to insert"——and *all* because the word "Republican" was omitted in the arrangement of the new "head" of the *Compiler!* Verily, texts must be scarce, when such a one is selected upon which to build so enormous a pile of palpable, self-refuting, and unmitigated fabrications!

However, they are easily survived by those against whom they are aimed—for *that* sort of gun generally "kicks *the owner* over!"

It would be strictly in place to inquire, just here, what is Know Nothingism?—a creed which the *Star* is so earnest in upholding—and answer, by reciting a catalogue of frauds and murders enough to curdle the blood of the most dormant; but, *for the present*, we only point to BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON!

Senate Protest.

We have received a copy of the reasons, entered upon the Journal of our State Senate, by thirteen Senators, for voting against the passage of the Main Line Bill. The list is headed by the venerable Senator, WILLIAM WILKINS, of Allegheny. In a matter of as great moment as the question here involved, it is important that our public men should place themselves right upon the record, which is to endure long after they have mouldered to their kindred dust.—They assign their reasons as follows:

1st. That the bill discriminates so largely in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that it almost excludes competition:

2nd. That the *sale* amounts to a *gift* to the Railroad, as it can liquidate every dollar of the purchase money before the last payment shall mature, by merely appropriating, for that purpose, the taxes from which it is thus released:

3rd. Because there should be a limitation upon the release of the tonnage tax, to accord with the designs of those who subscribed so liberally to the Railroad, in order to benefit the trade and commerce of the State:

4th. Because the bill releases the Railroad from all taxation for State purposes, which will amount to about $100,000 a year:

5th. Because the bill does not provide a guarantee, that the Western division shall be kept in operating condition:

6th. Because the bill does not require the President and Directors of the company, purchasing the Line, to be residents of the State:

7th. Because, if the Pennsylvania Railroad should purchase the Line, the State, or Philadelphia and Pittsburg, should have a voice in directing the affairs of the consolidated Line: and

8th. Because, as the charter of the purchasing company is made perpetual, the State loses the power to protect the public interests.

How any Senator with such an array of argument, against the provisions of this bill, could so far forget his duty to the Commonwealth, as to vote for it, is difficult to conceive.

We are gratified to find that our views upon this bill have the endorsement of such able men as Wilkins, Browne, Welsh, Wright, Brewer, and their compeers.

☞The patent American party in Baltimore is preparing for another butchery in that city in November next, and it is not uncommon to find the Plugs, Blood Tubs, Rip Raps, &c., calling on the faithful in this wise:

☞ATTENTION PLUGS! the members of the PLUG UGLIES AMERICAN ASSOCIATION are requested to attend a meeting at AMERICUS HALL, Preston steeet, on TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order. KING PLUG.

"King Plug," we presume, is a great person in the eyes of the above association; one skilled in the use of the pistol, bowie knife, brass knuckle, &c.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

☞Counterfeit new cents are already in circulation in New York, intended, no doubt, to mix with the genuine in large quantities. It is said they will easily deceive persons at a casual glance, but being pewter, like all that kind of coin have a greasy feel and slumpy sound that any boy will recognize.

Letter from the West.

IOWA CITY, May 29, 1857.

H. J. STAHLE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I arrived in this city last evening, and am surprised to find it has improved so much during the last year. The number of fine store houses and handsome private residences, that have gone up in that time, are a fair indication that things are in a healthy condition here.

The wheat crop in this section looks well. It is coming out beautifully.—The farmers are in good spirits and anticipate good crops. In those portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, through which I traveled, the wheat does not promise so well, and many farmers are predicting hard times in consequence. However, an unusually large amount of spring wheat has been put out. Numbers of farmers have ploughed up their winter wheat that had been killed, and have sown the ground in spring wheat, which is coming up finely and promises well. Upon the whole, I am inclined to think there will be at least an average crop.

The farmers are very busy putting out their corn. The orchards promise to yield a good supply of fruit.

The farmers here have lost many valuable cattle the past winter, occasioned by the severe cold and scarcity of provender. Grain has become very scarce and high. Wheat is selling at $1 00 to $1 10 per bushel; Flour $7 50 per barrel; Corn 90 cts. to $1 00; Oats 75 cts.; Hay $20 per ton.

I leave in a few days for Missouri, when you shall hear from me again.

Yours truly, —— ——.

Local Matters.

Railroad Prospecting.

On Wednesday morning last, a party of six—Capt. Irwin, D. Wills, Geo. W. McClellan, George Swope, Col. Samson, and the writer hereof—started out from this place with a view to an examination of the condition of the "Tapeworm" Railroad, collecting subscriptions to the stock of the Gettysburg Railroad, &c.

At the base of Jack's Mountain, Capt. Irwin, Mr. Wills and ourself left the vehicles, for a tramp over the route of the Railroad. The ascent on the east face of the hill was made in quick time, but costing no inconsiderable amount of breath and muscular strength. Once accomplished, however, we found ourselves repaid, over and over again, for all the labor of climbing up its steep side, by the magnificent and extended view afforded from the top. We felt as though it were impossible that a more enchanting rural picture could present itself to the gladdened eye of human creature. Reluctantly leaving the picturesque scene, we continued the tramp over the bed of the Railroad westward, and were astonished to find the work in such excellent preservation and much of it so well done. The grading and bridging, for miles, is ready for the superstructure, and there is no want of material to close up the occasional gaps in the embankments, left at the abandonment of the work by the State.—Embankments more solid, or less liable to injury from frost or other cause, it would be out of the question to find anywhere—consisting, as they do, for the most part of stone.

The tunnels beyond Stem's, though some work has been done upon them, should be avoided, as they can now be, in the present improved state of Railroad machinery. To avoid them, it would not require as short curves as are easily overcome on the Northern Central and other Railroads, and the expense would be a mere trifle. No more bridging would be required between Jack's Mountain and Monterey Springs, the distance which we "footed it," and although considerable work remains to be done, the heaviest part is accomplished, embracing, indeed, a larger portion than we anticipated seeing.

For every variety of beautiful, grand and romantic scenery, we venture that the views to be had along the bed of this Railroad, cannot be excelled in the Union. Let doubters *examine it*, as we have—they will at least be paid for their trouble.

Arrived at Monterey—1½ P. M.—the party got dinner, and then off to Waynesboro', and after the transaction of some Gettysburg Railroad business there, we were on the move again, and reached Hagerstown before sun-down.

At both these places an earnest Railroad spirit appears to have root, and when a formal effort shall be made to finish the Road from this place to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, large assistance can be expected from them.

Next morning, after a comfortable night's entertainment at the "Washington House," the party started on the return. The weather was fine, and nature looked its gayest. The land, as far back as the mountain, is an excellent quality of limestone, and although we noticed indifferent fields of wheat, the landscape was a highly pleasing one.

Reaching the top of the mountain, at the toll gate, we turned to the left, and came down what is known as the old Furnace Road, with a view to acquiring some idea of the Green Ridge route for the Railroad. But time to make a proper examination was not afforded. It may be thoroughly looked up hereafter.

By this route, we struck the graded work of the Railroad at the Viaduct, from which point three of the party followed the line as far eastward as the Furnace. Here, too, much work has been done, and some remains to be done.

The route from Gettysburg to the point at which we left off, may require another trip of a day or two—and the incidents of the last a column or two.

To Philadelphia business men and capitalists we would say—Come out and look at this work. Look at the country, too—see *all* for yourselves—and the "Tapeworm" will yet become a *live* Railroad.

☞The following persons were, on Monday last, elected officers of Ever Green Cemetery Association, for the ensuing year:

President, D. McConaughy.

Managers, C. P. Krauth, J. B. Danner, S. S. Schmucker, Michael Jacobs, H. J. Stahle, George Shryock, David McCreary.

☞The masons are at work putting up the foundation walls for the new School House, in this place. Mr. HENRY KUHN, of Oxford township, has contracted to do the stone and brick work. He is a first-rate mechanic himself, and will have none others than good ones about him. An excellent piece of work may be looked for.

☞The committees from the Marsh Creek and Hunterstown congregations of the Presbyterian church, appointed to confer with each other, have agreed to unite the two congregations under one pastoral charge. Both congregations have been without a pastor for some time.

☞The late residence of Benjamin Gardner, deceased, in Petersburg, (Y. S.) with the Book Store, large Warehouse, and other out-buildings attached, were sold by the Administrators, at public sale, on Monday last, for $5,000. Purchaser, Jacob A. Gardner.

The residence of Jacob A. Gardner was also sold on the same day, at private sale, for $2,000, to Jacob Gardner, jr.

☞JOHN W. BITTINGER, Esq., late of this county, has opened a Law Office in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, where he also holds the office of Commissioner for said State to take testimony for the Court of Claims, sitting at Washington City, D. C. Mr. B. is a young man of much promise.

☞Mr. PETER MACKLEY, of Straban township, has left at this office several stalks of Rye, one of which measures *seven feet and six inches!* Tall enough, we take it, to be very hard to beat.

☞Answer to Problem in last week's *Compiler*:

Area of largest circle *outside*, 447.113 sq. p.
" of next " " 182.0215 "
" of smallest " " 42.4635 "

Area of largest curvilinear triangle 49.49485—area of next largest 10.60975—area of third do. 2.43225—and of fourth do. 0.37635.

From the Perry County Democrat

☞The *Gettysburg Compiler* comes to us dressed in a beautiful new suit. We are pleased to see this evidence of prosperity attending the Compiler. It is an able Democratic paper, and the Democracy of Adams county we are glad to find appreciate its worth.

From the Reading Gazette.

☞The Gettysburg *Compiler* comes out greatly enlarged and improved.—It was always a good paper, and is now much better. Our best wishes go with its industrious editor, H. J. Stahle, Esq.

☞The formal opening of a direct Railroad line from Cincinnati to St. Louis took place last week. It was a grand holiday for that part of the west. A train of excursionists started out from Baltimore on Monday, by invitation, to be present at the opening.

Troops for Utah.—It is stated that the administration have certainly decided upon sending a formidable body of troops to Utah. Orders have been issued for the dispatch to that Territory of the second regiment of dragoons, the fifth and tenth regiments of infantry, and Capt. Phelps' battery of light artillery, numbering in all some two thousand men, under the command of Gen. Harney.

Gov. Walker in Kansas.—The Hon. Robt. J. Walker arrived at Quindaro, Kansas, on the 20th ult., and was received by a salute and other demonstrations of popular regard.

The Know Nothing Riot.—The Washington *Star* says that the brass swivel taken by the Marines from the Plug Uglies, and which the sympathizers of the latter have persisted was unloaded, had its charge drawn from it at the City Hall, by direction of the Chief of Police. It was composed of eight pavement stones, a large number of rifle balls, buckshot, swan shot, &c., weighing altogether between ten and twelve pounds.

Walker's Deliverer.—Captain Charles H. Davis, the United States naval officer who interfered for the release of Walker, was until a few months since at the head of the government Nautical Almanac Office at Cambridge, Mass.—He is well known from his connection with the coast survey, and from his various contributions to scientific subjects.

Betting on Mrs. Cunningham.—The Georgian says that three gentlemen in Savannah won $3,800 in bets by the acquittal of Mrs. Cunningham in the New York murder case.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.—Frederick Ziegler, Sr., expired at his residence near Leitersburg, on Saturday, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Z. was one of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of that county.

☞The Vicksburg papers contradict the report that $96,000 has been subscribed in Mississippi to buy a plantation for ex-President Pierce.

Will the Railroad Pay?—Philadelphians Waking Up.

A statement just issued, in pamphlet form, by the indefatigable President and Secretary of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, (the more material portion of which document will be found on the first page of this number of the *Compiler*,) leaves the question, "will the Railroad pay," to our mind, no longer one of doubt. The calculations which it contains have been prepared with great care, at the cost of much time and labor, and with an eye single to the giving of a correct idea of the probable operations of the Road—"nothing extenuating" or exaggerating.—We think several items in the estimate of freights too low—coal and lumber, for instance—and cannot point to any which strike us as being too high.

With such a gratifying state of things in prospect, and certain of realization, there is no longer room for hesitation on the part of such of our citizens as are able to invest money in a public enterprize. Look at the statement—examine its every detail,—and it will be found to bear the closest scrutiny, without detracting in the least from its credibility.

—In connection with the general subject, we notice a waking up on the part of Philadelphians to the importance of a connection between that city and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, *thro' this place*, and we should not be astonished to see, soon, the effort to make that connection assume an encouraging shape. The links of road could easily be filled, and a reference to any general Railroad Map will conclusively show this to be the most direct and practicable route afforded for the desired purpose.

The Philadelphia *Sun*, of Saturday week, after congratulating the Gettysburg Railroad Company upon securing a good quality of American iron for its use, proceeds to say:

Heretofore the city of Philadelphia and the people of Gettysburg, and the intelligent county of which it is the seat of justice, have been in a great measure strangers to each other; but this road will unite them, commercially and socially.

By the scheme of internal improvements devised some thirty years ago, rather than by anything in her position, Adams county was completely isolated, and cut off from the great thoroughfares of trade and travel, and consequently from the seaboard markets.—Thus, having to bear her share of the burthens occasioned by the outlay of money expended in the construction of the public improvements, at the same time that the products of the distant West were brought into competition with her own, her industry became depressed, and her property depreciated below the value of similar property in the surrounding counties, more than an *hundred per cent.* But the completion of the Gettysburg and Hanover Railroad will relieve the people of Adams county from their long isolation, and raise the value of property in that county to its standard in the neighboring counties, which is, as we have stated, not less than 100 per cent. higher than it is in Adams. The opening of this road will give a new impulse to business of all kinds, and render the people of the county sharers in the prosperity from which they have been so long debarred.

The completion of this work will connect Gettysburg by railway communication with both Philadelphia and Baltimore, being distant from the former one hundred and ten miles; from the latter fifty miles. But the completion of this road is interesting to Philadelphia, not only in opening a communication between her and the people of that county, but also in shortening the link necessary to complete the connection between her and the city of Wheeling by railway. It will be remembered by every politician, at least, that in 1836 a railroad, subsequently known in the slang of party, as the "Tape Worm," was projected, with the intention of uniting the Philadelphia and Columbia with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, in Virginia. This road, instead of commencing at York, was commenced at Gettysburg, and prosecuted westwardly, until nearly or quite $1,000,000 had been spent, when, on the incoming of the Porter Administration, it was discontinued. The bridging and grading of some twelve miles of this work, extending westwardly from Gettysburg were nearly completed, and eight miles more partially completed; and this in a direction to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at such point as would render the distance between Philadelphia and Wheeling the shortest practicable. Will not our enterprising fellow citizens turn their attention to a connection between this city and Wheeling? The lower down the Ohio we can meet the upward trade of that river the better; and we are informed that the distance from Wheeling to Philadelphia over this route would be but a very trifle greater than the distance from Pittsburg.

The *News* of that city also has an editorial article on the subject of the Gettysburg Railroad, from which we take the following:

Heretofore, Adams county, of which Gettysburg is the county seat, has been completely isolated from the great lines of improvement which have done so much to enhance the value of property elsewhere. In Adams county, the increased value of land and all its products, so surprising in all the surrounding counties, North, East, West and South, has been scarcely noticeable; but the completion of this Road will double, if not triple, the value of real property. The era of broad wheeled wagons will end in Adams, as it ended in Lancaster and York, twenty years ago; and the era of railroads and telegraphs will commence, bringing along with it, to be liberal and enlightened citizens of that county, a degree of prosperity long deserved, but lately realized.

By the completion of the Gettysbug and Hanover Railroad, Philadelphia will be brought, practically, within a few miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the original design of the "Tape Worm," so celebrated as the catch word of party in its day. There are, as we are informed, a great portion of twenty-two miles of the Gettysburg railroad bridged and graded, and nearly read for the rails. Why will not Philadelphia turn her attention to the completion of the link between Waynesburg and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? This link completed, and Wheeling is almost as near Philadelphia as Pittsburg; and in comparison with the completion of this link, we hold the Tempfield Railroad as nothing, and less than nothing.

But it was to congratulate the citizens of Philadelphia and Gettysburg, on being at length made neighbors by the completion of the Gettysburg and Hanover Railroad, that we took up our pen, and not to urge the construction of any other road. The advantage our Gettysburg friends will realize in the doubling and trebling of the vale of their property, will be reflected upon Philadelphia, and in addition to this, our City will be brought into immediate connection with one of the most enlightened, intelligent and liberal populations in the State.

☞Society, like shaded silk, must be viewed in all situations, or its colors will deceive you.

Terrible Election Riot in Washington.

U. S. TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Several Persons Killed and Wounded.

The municipal election took place in the city of Washington on Monday, and we regret to say was attended by scenes of a most disgraceful character, involving the loss of life and the wounding of a number of persons. We take the following details from the Washington Star of Monday evening:

In the first precinct of the fourth ward this morning a general fight occurred, in which several hundred men and boys were engaged, indiscriminately. It seems that some forty or fifty Plug Uglies came down from Baltimore this morning to assist our citizens in the election to-day. After floating around for sometime without effecting anything of note they pitched upon the fourth ward first precinct, as being the most eligible scene for their operations. A long line of voters were standing in the street, extending for some distance from the polls, and composed principally of anti-Know Nothing voters. The Plugs, assisted by several large squads of Chunkers and Rip Raps of our own city, endeavored to break into this line by crowding, but not succeeding in this they left the scene of action to concert more hostile measures.

After a short time they returned largely reinforced in numbers and with revolvers, stones, billeys, brickbats, &c., they made a concerted onslaught upon the voters. A terrible scene now ensued, in which the entire crowd participated. Stones and pistols were rapidly discharged and men were trampled to the earth, beaten, stamped on and severely wounded. Among those injured was R. B. Owens, fourth ward commissioner, who had his wrist badly shattered by a pistol ball; A. Kloffer received a spent ball in his forehead, which stunned him, but inflicted no serious injury. Captain Goddard was, with several officers, on the ground, and the captain did good service with his long arms and heavy fists in quelling the affray. He was severey struck several times, but got off without any serious damage.

An Irishman was so dreadfully mutilated that his features were entirely undistinguishable and his head and shoulders were covered with blood. The polls were torn down by this imported gang of Baltimore villains, the pavements were strewn with stones, clubs and other missiles. Several of the ring-leaders were arrested and taken to the guard-house, amongst others, a young man by the name of Johnson.

The buildings in the neighborhood were damaged, the doors and windows being broken in on all sides. In the skirmish Mr. George D. Spencer received a severe blow in the face.

An old man named Cassidy, a granite cutter, received a bullet wound over the left ear; the ball fortunately, however, glanced and did not penetrate the skull. He was taken to the residence of Dr. Palmer, who attended to the wound.

Mr. Matthew Emery was severely injured by a blow from a stone. In consequence of the disturbances there was a general closing of the stores and places of business quite early in the morning.

At the first precinct of the fourth ward the officers did all in their power to prevent the riot, placing themselves between the belligerents and the voters in the line, with Captain Goddard at the head, who demanded the peace, when they rushed on *en masse*, and with an impetuosity which nothing short of a military force could have withstood, and although the police fought like heroes, they were forced to abandon the field to the possession of these hired miscreants.

Such an exhibition of murderous instruments as the party carried was sufficient to cause the peaceably disposed to keep as far from them as possible. One man was armed with a large blacksmith's sledge; another with a horse pistol of large dimensions; another carried a miscellaneous assortment of revolvers, bowie-knives, billies, an iron bar, while a fourth carried, besides a side pocket filled with convenient stones, bricklats, &c., a large billet of oak wood of sufficient weight to fell an ox. These weapons were as thick as mulberries in season, the parties brandishing them about in a menacing manner, to the horror of all those who were not, like themselves, participants in these disgraceful scenes.

Mayor Magruder immediately sent the following communication (accompanied by certificates) to the President, asking that a company of U. S. marines should be ordered out for the purpose of maintaining the peace:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 1, 1857.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: Upon the representation of creditable citizens that a band of lawless persons, most of them not residents of this city, have attacked one of the polls at which the annual election is now in progress, and after maiming some twenty good and peaceable citizens, have driven the remainder from the polls, have dispersed the commissioners of elections and threaten further violence on any attempt to carry on the election, I respectfully request you to order out the company of United States marines now in this city, to maintain the peace thereof, the civil authorities finding themselves unable to do so with the means at their disposal, and there being no other United States soldiers at your command in this city. I have instituted a personal inquiry into the matter, and find that the weapons used were various kinds of firearms, clubs, knives and stones, and the facts as stated in the enclosed certificate are just and true.

W. B. MAGRUDER, Mayor.

The President forthwith gave the requisite orders.

Our Baltimore visitors were, about 11 o'clock, good enough to pay a visit to the second ward polls, wearing the K. N. ticket as a badge, and shouting for "Dixon" as a rallying cry. In a few minutes their inevitable revolvers were out, and some thirty or forty shots were fired in quick succession in the neighborhood of Eleventh st. and the avenue.

In the affray, a young man, residing on Thirteenth street, between H and I, named John Ouzely, was shot in the knee. About this time some of the "solid men" of the ward were seen emerging from their residences armed with muskets, as if they had some notion of going upon a gunning expedition. The Plug Uglies seemed to think the second ward air was getting insalubrious, and they left in a body, probably with the design of "regulating" some of the other precincts.

Soon after the affray at the second ward, a detachment of the delectable Plug Uglies made their appearance at the second precinct of the fourth ward, and succeeded for a while in driving away the voters from the polls. They were finally driven off by the officers and the police in attendance, and they then rallied under the cry of "to the seventh ward!" in which direction they proceeded.

At one o'clock a noisy crowd of men and boys passed up Pennsylvania avenue from the direction of the fifth ward, dragging after them a small brass gun. Where they got it we are unable to say, but it was said they intended to use it to defend themselves. Immediately after two companies of United States marines, commanded by Capt. Tyler, went to the City Hall, and reported for service to the mayor.

Shortly after 1 o'clock P. M., the marines (two companies, 110 men in all) arrived on the ground, first precinct of the fourth ward, under charge of Captain Tyler, and accompanied by Mayor Magruder. The opposition had in the meantime procured a brass cannon, and stationed it at the Northern market-house, which they made their headquarters.

After the Mayor had addressed the crowd, stating that the soldiers were brought there solely to maintain the peace of the city, which had been flagrantly violated, the marines moved upon the market-house to take possession of the cannon, amidst every species of taunt and opprobium, ending finally in the possessors of the cannon firing pistols at the marines. The latter, however, moved steadily on, seized the cannon, and then due warning having been given, replied to the pistol shot upon them by a volley of ball. The Plug Uglies then scattered, firing shots as they did so from behind corners.

After the smoke cleared away, the terrible sight was presented of four or five persons in the agonies of death, and several others fearfully wounded.

The names of those killed and wounded, so far as we can learn, as we go to press, are:

Alston, grocery keeper, shot through the head, dead. Thomas Willis, of Anne Arundel county, Md., shot in the back—fatally, it is thought. A colored man shot dead, name not known. P. F. Bell, Seventh ward, knee terribly fractured.—Colonel Williams, of the Land Office, shot in the left arm, while standing at his window in the second story of his house. Col. Deans, also of the Land Office, was shot, but how seriously injured we did not learn.

An old man lay dead near Hyatt's store, shot through the head and breast.

Another man, shot in the abdomen, near the market house, dropped apparently fatally wounded, and was carried away by his friends.

The groans of the wounded and the execrations of their friends upon the soldiers filled the air, with the sight of pools of clotted blood upon the sidewalks and streets, made up a scene such as, we trust, our city will never again be called upon to experience.

Later.—The rioters have obtained another cannon, and threaten to destroy the houses of the mayor and Capt. Tyler, of the marines. Their families and valuables have accordingly been removed to places of safety. There is great apathy on the part of good citizens, and no steps are being taken by them to stay further troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 1, midnight.—The city is now nearly quiet. So far eight lives have been lost and some sixteen persons are wounded—some seriously. An effort was made to renew the riot in the second ward to-night, but it was checked by the appearance of the artillery from Baltimore.

The Democrats have carried four out of the seven wards, and have elected most of their candidates.

WASHINGTON, June 2—1 A. M.—All is now quiet. No further outbreak is apprehended. The Democrats have elected their collector, register, surveyor and a majority of the city council.

A strong guard of artillerymen are posted in the vicinity of the mayor's residence and that of Capt. Tyler.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that of the marines who were called out, 60 of them were raw recruits, and had not been under drill three days. They are nearly all natives. The charge of their being "foreign hirelings," employed by executive power, to shoot down American citizens, is thus refuted.

The marines, at half past eight o'clock at night, returned to their barracks, the mayor considering their further services unnecessary. The Star adds:

Major French's company of Light Artillery, which had been summoned from Fort McHenry as a precautionary measure, arrived here about half-past nine o'clock in a special train, numbering eighty men, including officers, and commanded by Capt. Williams, who reported immediately at headquarters. The company was quartered for the night at Maher's Hotel. While marching thither, up the avenue, several pistol shots were fired upon them, (they were on foot, wearing side arms only,) whereupon they halted and prepared for a charge, upon which their assailants fled.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Daniel Biddleman who was injured in the riot on Monday, had his arm amputated to-day. George W. McElfresh, who received a ball in the head, is in a very critical condition. The ball has not been extracted, as it would probably kill him to probe the wound. Several other persons who were seriously injured during the riot have just been discovered. The city has been remarkably quiet to-day.

The National Intelligencer, which has maintained in this affair an entirely impartial attitude, has some additional remarks in Wednesday's issue, from which we extract the subjoined significant paragraph:

"The grave events of Monday still weigh upon the public mind of our city, and no intelligence equals in interest the recital of circumstances concerning it. Every hour almost discloses some new fact or throws some new light upon its secret history. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the 'Plug Ugly' bands were imported by prior engagement from Baltimore, and that their fare between the two cities was paid by persons here; for how could any body, who, on scrutinizing the materials of those bands as they patrolled our streets, for a moment suppose that they themselves would or could have incurred the expense attendant on the

journey? It is obvious that, whatever was their will to come, they had not the means. If absolute proof of this were required, it will be found in the fact that their eating was provided for them in mass; why and for what services to be rendered it will be for their introducers to explain."

From the Albany Atlas and Argus

Fruits of Know Nothingism.

The organization of men into secret bodies, affiliated by oaths of mutual support, and professing to act against the great body of the people, for the purpose of controlling the government and the administration of the laws, is an evil that produces nothing but disastrous fruit, and that continually.

It selects men for office in darkness, and it carries them in, not by public discussion, but by secret combination.—Weak and bad men resort to this machinery to attain place; but, when they attain position, they still find themselves hampered and involved by the secret combination to which they are attached, and paralyzed by its superior will.

It will be seen that the mob of Louisville, awhile since, claimed "as Americans the right to rule America," and who shot down in the street, fired the dwellings, and murdered the wives and children of, "Paddies and Dutchmen" with impunity, have tried their hands at a new assumption of law. Read the account of the horrid burning of the black prisoners in that city.

One of the journals of that city speaking of the affair, says gravely:

"Several shots were fired, and the force within returned them by the *discharge of blank cartridges*. The FIRM RESISTANCE further maddened the already infuriated mob."

The mob were of course encouraged by this salvo of blank cartridges. If they had been public benefactors, about to be received with a military salute, it would have taken just that form. But the source of their evil inspiration lies deeper. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"The wholesale murders and burnings during the Know Nothing mobs have been passed over without an attempt to punish any of the guilty. Indeed, they have been defended and justified. Political passions have blinded the people to their interests, their duty, and their obligation to the laws, to the country, and to justice. There has been a disposition to forget these infamous events, to pass over without an effort to inquire into the facts and vindicate the law, to patch up a hollow truce between the mobocracy and the authorities, to close the wounds without healing them. The inevitable effects of this cowardly policy are exhibited in the terrible scenes which have, during the last week, disgraced that city. Unpunished murder and violence are ever sure to repeat their deeds. There is nothing more difficult to arrest than a mob which has once received the sanction of those whose duty it is to suppress it. There is nothing easier to check and prevent in this country than these lawless displays, when they are properly met. One successful mob inflicts a greater injury upon a community than war, pestilence, or famine. New Orleans never suffered half as much by the great epidemic of 1853 as she did from the election mobs of 1855. The cholera was but a light visitation to Louisville, compared with the horrors of Bloody Monday."

Little children were part of the mob—boys of ten or twelve years of age, who joined in the cry of "kill 'em, kill 'em," and who helped to light the bale fires under the hanging victims.

Desperate Homicide.—Arrest of the Perpetrator.—On Saturday evening, shortly before eight o'clock, the residents of the northwestern section of the city were startled by the announcement of a fatal case of shooting which had been perpetrated at the National Gardens, Biddle street, opposite Welsh street, kept by William Stanley. The victim of the horrible affair was Wm. G. Walters, porter in the United States public store, and the perpetrator a man named George Braden, foreman on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. It appears that several persons were gathered in the house, and at about or shortly after dusk Walters came in, walked up to the oyster box, asked for some paper and having obtained it, walked out and went down the yard.—Immediately after Mr. Stanley hearing an altercation, ran out and saw Walters and Braden apparently just separated from a scuffle. Mr. Stanley went up to Braden and took him by the shoulder, when he (Braden) drew a revolver and presented it at Stanley, who fell to escape the shot, and Walters springing to the left side the pistol was aimed and fired at him, two balls lodging in his person. Walters ran a few steps, the blood gushing from his wounds, fell and died in five minutes after the occurrence. The firing had collected a crowd of people to the spot, and when the dreadful result became known, the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the neighborhood.

He leaves a wife and six children.—Braden immediately or soon after the commission of the deed escaped from the city, but was taken into cutody on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, near the Woodbury Factory, by officer Rathburn of the western district, assisted by Sergeant Alrey and officer Henry.—When challenged he drew a large knife on the officers, but was thrown down and hand-cuffed. He was yesterday brought to the city and committed to jail by Justice Bixler, to await the action of the grand jury.—*Balt. Sun of Monday.*

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The Leavenworth (K. T.) Herald, of the 30th ult., learns from a gentleman named Williams, who left Salt Lake on April 15th, that great excitement prevailed at that place. Brigham Young was driving the Gentiles away from the Territory. Judge Stiles, the United States marshal, the surveyor general, and their families, together with a large number of emigrants, were leaving.

The Case of Mrs. Gen. Gaines.—Judge Morgan, of New Orleans, rendered a decision a few days ago, in which he refused to declare void the decision of the supreme court of that city, ordering the will of Daniel Clark to be probated. The Delta says this is an additional and all but final step towards the attainment by Mrs. Gaines of the rights for which she was been so long contending.

☞The mind has more room than most people think, if we would furnish the apartments.

Secret of Walker's Surrender.

In referring the other day to the first brief accounts via New Orleans, of Walker's surrender in Nicaragua, with his filibuster forces, to Capt. Davis, of the United States sloop of war St. Mary's, we remarked that it was "to be presumed that there were some preliminaries to the arrangement by which Walker was brought off by a United States vessel, of which we may learn more hereafter." There seemed to be a significance in the fact of the forces of our government stepping in just at the moment when Walker was apparently in his last desperate strait, and we find in a lengthy report, written by Gen. Henningsen, one of the filibuster commanders, on board of the St. Mary's, at San Juan del Sur, May 2d, a passage which indicates that this step was not taken by Capt Davis until authorized (very discreetly and politically we are inclined to think) from "headquarters." The report is addressed to "His Excellency, Gen. Wm. Walker, Commander-in-Chief and President of Nicaragua," and doubtless contains the version which Walker designs to give of his retreat. It appears that Capt. Davis addressed a letter to Walker on the 30th of April, stating that he was aware of his desperate and forlorn position, and offered, from humanity, to interfere in his behalf, and stated that he was authorized, in case of his (Walker's) capitulation, to guarantee his personal safety and the safe removal of all under his command. He also offered to take Walker to Panama in the St. Mary's, and stated that General Mora (the Costa Rican commander-in-chief) consented to suspend hostilities. To this letter Walker replied that Captain Davis's propositions were two vague, and requested a personal interview. Whereupon Capt. Davis wrote to express his surprise, concluding by declining to go to Rivas. The same day Walker sent a reply, stating that he agreed to suspend hostilities. He proposed to send two officers to Capt. Davis to treat, provided they can have safe conduct. To this Capt. Davis responded by sending a pass, and Walker appointed Gen. Henningsen and Col. Waters as commissioners to negotiate with Capt. Davis.

General Henningsen in his report says that he informed Captain Davis that the entertaining of such a proposition would depend on Gen. Walker being satisfied with regard to the evacuation of the river by Colonel Lockridge and his command, as their principal motive for holding Rivas until the last moment was the fear that he might arrive and find it occupied by the "enemy." But with regard to their position being desperate, he could break through the enemy's lines and march in any direction and embark either at San Juan or at some other point on the coast, on their schooner Granada, which had on board two six-pounders and a store of arms, cartridges, powder, ammunition and lead. And here is the significant answer as related by Henningsen:

"On this Captain Davis remarked that he must at once inform me that it was his *unalterable determination* not to allow the schooner Granada to leave the port, and to take possession of her previous to his sailing from San Juan del Sur, which must take place in a few days; that he was acting on instructions from his superiors—from his commander in chief; that since the outgoing of the late administration at Washington, instructions had been received from the new, which contained nothing to induce him to alter the course which he intended to pursue; but that he preferred that I would consider all this as unsaid, and that you would consider him as acting on his own and sole responsibility. I remarked that his resolution was a most important one, and would probably prove a determining fact."

With regard to the evacuation of the San Juan river by Col. Lockridge and his command, he said "that he had entirely satisfied himself of the fact."—Hence the surrender.

Walker no sooner gets safely to New Orleans, through the interposition of an officer of the American navy, than he announces, or his friends do for him, that he intends, in thirty-six days, to go back to the country which he has despoiled, with plenty of men and means, to re-enact the scenes from the perilous consequences of which he could never have escaped, except through the aid of our government officers. This, of course, is insolent bravado, trying to put a good face upon defeat.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Washington Riot—Meeting of the Plug Uglies, Know Nothings and Other Rioters.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A meeting of the rioters was held this evening, in front of the City Hall, for the purpose of denouncing the course of the Mayor, as well as the Executive authority exercised yesterday. The speakers were General McCalla, Dr. Clayton, and a Councilman by the name of Lloyd, all Know Nothings. These worthies endeavored to shift the responsibility of the loss of life from the shoulders of their friends, but the meagre attendance this evening gives them little hope of successfully doing so.

Mr. Lloyd, after a great deal of talk about "sacred rights of the people," which his party are notorious for disregarding, and about the "laws of order," advised his hearers *to be prepared for the next attack*, which advice very naturally elicited much applause.

A committee of two from each ward was then appointed to prepare resolutions and call an adjourned meeting after inquests on all the victims have been concluded. Inquests have already been had in two of the cases.

Measures will be taken to bring the matter to a judicial investigation, and it is to be hoped that the guilty offenders will be properly punished—particularly that delectable portion of them who visited your city last fall—the Plug Uglies.

Governor Walker's Inaugural Address to the People of Kansas.—ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Gov. Walker's Inaugural Address to the People of Kansas, has been received. It is a long, conciliatory and persuasive document. It recognizes all Territorial enactments, and says all constitutional laws shall be executed. It urges all parties to participate in the election, and believes the Convention will make a Constitution to suit the people; and does not believe that Congress will reject it. It earnestly impressed the necessity of removing the Slavery agitation from the halls of Congress, and Presidential elections; and says Slavery will be ultimately determined by the law of climate. It is not this law now operating for and against Slavery in Kansas.

In the event that Slavery does not exist in Kansas, it says she has constitutional duties to her sister States, especially to Missouri, and trusts that the Constitution will contain clauses forever securing to that State all the constitutional guarantees, both by Federal and State authority of the supremacy within her own limits, by the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States. It says that if this question is decided peacefully for Kansas, an immediate career of sure progress and prosperity, unsurpassed by history, awaits her; but that if violence, injustice and fraud reign, history may be compelled to record the fact that Kansas was the grave of the American Union.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Mr. John Plumb, the original projector of a railroad to the Pacific, committed suicide this forenoon, at the residence of his brother in this city. He was laboring under a fit of insanity.

No Starvation in Tennessee.—The Knoxville Whig of the 25th ult., says that the tales of want and starvation in Tennessee, so extensively circulated abroad, are greatly exaggerated.

For the Compiler.

Acrostical and Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of 24 letters.

My 1 16 21 5 24 is a county in Virginia.
2 10 6 8 21 is a county in North Carolina.
3 5 12 18 10 16 is a county in Pennsylvania.
4 22 17 7 8 10 is a town in Maryland.
5 1 3 10 18 is a river in Europe.
6 12 20 10 16 is a river in France.
7 23 20 10 20 7 24 is a river in Texas.
8 6 9 12 3 8 is a river in New York.
9 1 20 7 4 is a river in Arkansas.
10 20 15 18 is a river in Africa.
11 8 23 7 17 19 20 7 1 is a town in Arkansas.
12 22 5 15 24 is a county in Georgia.
13 8 10 7 38 19 12 5 24 is a co'ty in Illinois.
14 21 7 20 17 2 10 22 is a mountain in South America.
15 18 21 2 is a river in Asia.
16 7 10 22 is a mountain in Europe.
17 2 21 7 20 22 3 8 is a city in S. America.
18 3 19 8 10 7 is a peak in Oceanica.
19 8 10 23 8 12 is a county in Pennsylv'a.
20 15 15 20 13 2 10 20 is a mountain in South America.
21 4 9 5 24 is a town in Ireland.
22 15 78 2 1 2 is a town in Denmark.
23 20 8 11 5 20 8 is a river in Texas.
24 18 21 12 6 16 20 is a river in Asia.

My whole is the name of a flourishing Literary Institution in Maryland. J. C. H.

☞*The Big Safe*, measuring 5½ feet high, by 4½ feet wide, and weighing 4,360 pounds, has been attracting much attention at the office of the FARMER'S AND MECHANIC'S SAVING'S INSTITUTION, in S. W. corner of the public square. Everybody nearly in town has been to see it. Our friends from the country have been and are still dropping in, to see this, *the largest Safe ever brought into the county.*

This Safe furnishes another ground for confidence to depositors. The *security* for the deposits they make is of the same character, and as extensive as those afforded by a bank to its depositors, the stockholders in the one and the other being in the same manner liable. The safe keeping of the monies and the security to depositors thus afford a *double safeguard* to those thinking of depositing their monies *where, instead of lying idle, they will produce interest—in the Saving's Institution.*

Shakspearian.—
—"We beseech you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye—
Our chiefest courtier, cousin, and our son"

Thus said the uncle of his nephew on a certain occasion, and we can also fancy we hear young Hamlet reply: "Ay, good my lord; but here I cannot stay unless I wore such seemly garb as those obtained at the great Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 (new style) Chesnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia."

☞*Holloway's Pills.*—Persons of plethoric habit, subject to a temporary loss of consciousness from a sudden determination of the blood to the brain, will find great benefit from a course of Holloway's Pills. Epilepsy, spasms, convulsions, hysterics, palpitation of the heart, and all affections arising from disordered action of the vascular and nervous systems, are cured by a steady and persevering adherence to this mild cathartic. It regulates the action of the great internal organs, and thus equalizes the circulation.

☞We advise those of our friends in a state of single blessedness, who would win the idol of their hearts, and enjoy that domestic felicity known only to those in married life, to restore the hair on their bald pates, change their grey locks to their original color, make them glossy as silk, by using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. It is now the standard remedy for all diseases of the hair and skin.—*Ohio Statesman.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. June 1. 2w

☞Do any of our high livers ever eat to much dinner? If any of our readers have coks who tempt their appetite a little too fa, I will tell a secret that will lead them to th enjoyment of their dinners without a visit frm that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. *The a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after ea'ng, and you will never be troubled with indiestion*; but on the contrary, before the net meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the Invigorator will fix the matter right at once, for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and tak the Invigorator and they will digest.—We have tried it in double doses, on one or two occasions, for sick headache, and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to our readers, young or old, is, if any thing ails you, go without dela and get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, ir we want to see one person that it will not benefit.

☞A. D. Buehler, Agent for Gettysburg; Wm Berlin, Hanover; and Charles R. Henry, Abottstown. May 18.

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers.

Baltimore—Friday last.		
Flour per barrel,	$7 56 @ 7 02	
Wheat, per bushel,	1 80 @ 1 90	
Rye, "	80 @ 1 18	
Corn, "	88 @ 90	
Oats, "	60 @ 65	
Beef cattle, per hund.,	10 00 @12 00	
Hogs, "	9 00 @ 9 50	
Hay, per ton,	22 00 @26 00	
Whisky, per gallon,	37 @ 38	
Guano Peruvian per ton,		62 00
Hanover—Thursday last.		
Flour, per bbl., from wagons,		$7 12
Do., " from stores,		8 00
Wheat per bushel	1 65 @ 1 75	
Rye, "		1 05
Corn, "		80
Oats, "		55
Cloverseed, "		6 00
Timothy "		2 50
Plaster, per ton,		6 50
York—Friday last.		
Flour, per bbl., from wagons,		$6 50
Do., " from stores,		7 75
Wheat, per bushel,	1 62 @ 1 75	
Rye, "		90
Corn, "		80
Oats, "		56
Cloverseed "		6 50
Timothy, "		3 00
Plaster, per ton,		6 50

Marriages

On the 2nd inst., at the Conowago Chapel, by the Rev. Joseph Enders, Mr. HENRY HEMLER, of Mountpleasant township, to Miss LOUISA BURKEE, of McSherrystown, Adams county.

[For their kind remembrance of the Printer on the joyous occasion, the happy couple have the thanks of all hands about the *Compiler* office. May great good luck attend them as they go hand in hand through life, and year after year add to their store of happiness.]

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. Mr. De Neckere, Mr. FRANKLIN HAGERMAN, of Adams county, Pa., to Miss SUSAN BAUMGARDNER, of Carroll county, Md.

On the 28th ult., at the Conowago Chapel, by the Rev. Joseph Enders, Mr. JOHN ZINN, of York, to Miss SARAH ROBINSON, of Oxford township, Adams county.

On Tuesday last, by Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, Rev. R. HILL, Pastor of St. James Lutheran Church, of this place, to Miss ROSE SCHAEFFER, daughter of Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, of this place.

On Sunday morning week, by Rev. R. Hill, Mr. D. A. ALTLAND, of York county, to Miss ELIZABETH SHAFFER, of Adams county.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. M. J. Alleman, Mr. SAMUEL J. STINE to Miss MARY JANE TRUMP, both of Adams county.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. E. L. Kreglo, Mr. GEORGE P. BEAM to Miss JANE GUTHRIE, both of Emmitsburg.

Deaths

On the 26th ult., in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, at the house of Mr. Jacobs, near Barnitz's mill, Mr. GEORGE L. McILVAIN, formerly of this county, aged 22 years 3 months and 12 days.

Administrator's Notice.

JOSEPH ORNDORFF'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Orndorff, late of Butler twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. WM. ROSS WHITE, *Adm'r.*

June 8, 1857. 6t

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in the pleasant and healthful village of New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., and is now prepared to accommodate all who favor him with a call, in a satisfactory manner. Persons residing in Baltimore, or other cities, desiring to spend a few weeks in the country, will find New Oxford exceedingly healthy, beautifully located, and his house well adapted to their wants.

JACOB MARTIN.

June 8, 1857. 3t

ATTENTION!

Independent Blues.

YOU will meet for parade, in full dress, at the Armory, on *Saturday, the 13th inst.*, at 3 o'clock, P. M., with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order of the Captain. CHAS. X. MARTIN, *O. S.*

June 8, 1857.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

TO the Voters of Adams county:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register & Recorder, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WM. OVERDEER.

Bendersville, June 8, 1857.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c.

AT AUCTION!

THE Subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of ISAAC RIDDLEMOSER, dec'd., will commence selling at Auction, in Heidlersburg, Adams county, *on Wednesday, the 17th day of June inst.*, a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, such as

Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords, Drillings, VESTINGS, (good variety,) with other Gentlemen's wear. Also,

Silks, Lawn Robes, Figured Lawns, Mous. de Laines, Bereges, Ginghams, Calicoes, Shawls, Cambrics, Jaconets, Bobinets, Laces, Fringes, Gloves, Hosiery, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linens, Muslins, Tickings, &c., &c.—together with a splendid assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

suitable for the season. Also, HATS & CAPS, (Fur and others;) BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS,—in a word, the articles to be put up at sale will be found to comprise as large and general a variety of Goods as can be seen in any country store in the county, and for quality they are not to be surpassed anywhere.

☞It is hardly necessary to direct the attention of the public to this rare opportunity to secure Goods, of the best and most desirable styles and qualities, at favorable rates. The Goods must be sold, and all who desire bargains should bear in mind that the 17th of June IS THE TIME fixed.

☞Auction to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, (and to continue from day to day,) when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOEL B. DANNER,
Executor of Isaac Riddlemoser, dec'd.

June 1, 1857. ts

TO THE COUNTRY.

GOOD NEWS.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandah's and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.

Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

QUEENSWARE. China, Glass and Stoneware—a large assortment and selling cheap, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

SEGARS, an immense quantity, of excellent flavor, and decidedly cheap—also Tobacco and Snuff—to be had at NORBECK'S.

WALKING CANES, for gentlemen, of various kinds, just received by *Bringman & Aughinbaugh.*

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, selling at very small profits at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

TOBACCO.—A prime article just received at SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols and Shawls, to be had very cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

To Those Who Want Farms.

A FARM WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN.

THE RIDGWAY FARM COMPANY has made arrangements by which all who desire to settle or purchase a home can do so.

The Farms consist of the best limestone soil of the most superior quality for farming, in a rapidly improving place, into which an extensive emigration is now pouring. The property is located in Elk county, Pennsylvania, in the midst of a thriving population of some 10,000. The climate is perfectly healthy, and the terrible plague of the western fever is unknown. It also has an abundance of the best quality of Coal and Iron. The price to buy it out is from $3 to $20 per acre, payable by instalments, to be located at the time of purchasing, or a share of 25 acres entitling to locate the same for $300, payable $6 per month, or 12½ acres payable $4 per month. Discount—for every sum of $100 and under, paid in advance, a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed, and for over $100 a discount of 10 per cent.

In considering the advantages of emigrating to this locality the following are presented:

First—The soil is a rich limestone, capable of raising the heaviest crops, owing to which this settlement has attained its present great prosperity.

Second—It is the centre of the great North West Coal Basin, and is destined soon to become one of the greatest business places in the State. It will supply the great Lake market, (according to population and travel the greatest in the Union.) It has five workable veins of the best Bituminous Coal, amounting in the aggregate to over 22 feet, which makes 22,000 tons of coal under each acre. This will make the land of inestimable value.

The eminent state geologist, Dr. Chas T. Jackson, of Boston, has made a geological survey of the land, and analysed the coal, the iron ore and the limestone. This report together with maps will be furnished to inquirers.

Fourth—Three railroads are laid out thro' this property. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad gives us a market for our coal to the lakes—it runs from Erie to Philadelphia. A large part of this road has been finished, and is now in running order. A heavy force is now working from Erie towards our land in the western direction, the means for the completion of which have been raised—it will soon be finished. The Allegheny Valley Railroad connects us with New York, Boston and Pittsburg. The Venango Road connects us with the West.

There are already good Turnpike Roads running through this property, various other roads have been opened to accommodate the emigration and settlement which has already taken place.

There is no opportunity equal to it now offered to the man who wants to provide himself a home in an easy way, and make a settlement where he can live in prosperity and independence in a climate PERFECTLY HEALTHY. No case of the fever ever having been known to occur in this settlement. It is not like going to the backwoods of the West, among perhaps intolerant people, where there is no society, churches, or schools, where the price of land is high, and where the emigrant, after being used to the healthiest climate in the world, has to endure sickness and pain, and perhaps ruins his health and that of his family. But here is a thriving settlement having three towns, containing churches, schools, hotels, stores, saw mills, grist mills, and everything desired. There is a cash market at hand. The lumber trade last year amounted to over two hundred million feet of lumber. In a short time, owing to the coal, it will become still more valuable, as a number of iron works and manufactories will soon be started; they are at present starting them extensively at Warren. Even for those who do not wish to go there, the payments are such that they can easily buy a farm to save their rising families from want in the future, or to gain a competence by the rise which will take place in the value of lands. By an outlay scarcely missed, a substantial provision can be made.

Persons should make early application, apply or write to E. Jefferies, Secretary, No. 130 Walnut Street, below Fifth, Philadelphia. Letters carefully answered giving full information.

Shares or tracts of land can be bought or secured by letter enclosing the first instalment of five dollars, when the subscriber will be furnished with books, maps, &c. Warrantee Deeds given. Persons can also purchase from our Agents.

Route from Philadelphia to Tyrone on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and thence by Stage to the land. This is a delightful season to visit St. Mary's—the best hotel accommodation is afforded. Enquire for E. C. Schultz, Esq., the Agent for the property at St. Mary's.

June 8, 1857. 3m

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS'

Savings Institution of Adams Co.

THIS Institution receives deposites for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposites, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of $10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5,00, and on each additional $5,00 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposites every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

President,
GEORGE THRONE.
Treasurer & Secretary,
GEORGE ARNOLD.
Directors,

John Brough,	John Horner,
Samuel Durboraw,	George Arnold,
A. Heintzelman,	Jacob Musselman,
D. McCreary,	D. McConaughy,
William Culp,	John Mickley,
Robert Horner,	John Throne.

April 6, 1857.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

Spring & Summer Goods.

WE respectfully invite the attention of buyers and customers both in town and country to our new stock of Goods. It consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, Cedar Ware, Crockery Ware, and Groceries;

READY-MADE CLOTHING;

Clothing made to order. ☞All Goods cut free of charge, at the north-west corner of the Diamond. JOHN HOKE.

June 1, 1857.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution the public against the purchase of a Promissory Note, given by me to John Ertter, for the sum of $27 50, dated the 7th of May, 1857, and payable in thirty days from date. I have not received value therefor, and will not pay the same, unless compelled to do so by law.

JACOB MUSSER.

June 1, 1857.

CANDLES AT 16 CENTS.—A first rate article of Mould Candles can be had, at 16 cents per pound, at NORBECK'S, Kerr's old corner.

MEN'S and Boys' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, of all kinds, and at all prices, as cheap as the cheapest, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

A LARGE assortment of STRAW GOODS, just received, and for sale at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

ORANGES, Lemons, Candies, Crackers Spices of all kinds, Fancy and Common Soap, Hair Oils, &c., at NORBECK'S.

MISSES' and Children's Flats of all kinds, and at very low prices at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

TO THE FARMERS!

Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine,

WITH

WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, believing them to be the best combined machines in use. They have been successfully introduced into different parts of our State and have rendered general satisfaction. It received a silver medal at the State Fair last fall; also drew the first premiums at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, &c., counties, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping and Mowing Machine will please call upon the undersigned before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in exhibiting these Machines. He has one set up at Tate's Hotel, where it can be seen.—Early orders are solicited as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBST,
Chambersburg st., Gettysburg.

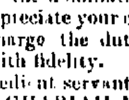
April 27, 1857. 3m

☞We are requested to state that all persons wishing to examine "Manny's combined Reaping and Mowing Machine," will please call at the "Eagle Hotel," (Tate's,) in this place, on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, when they will be shown the same by SAMUEL HERBST, who is the agent for the sale of the Machine in Adams county.

DESIRABLE FARM,

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove, offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, near Marsh Creek, adjoining lands of Samuel Cobean, Wm. Douglass, heirs of George Toot, deceased, and others, containing 156 ACRES, neat measure, with large proportions of first-rate Woodland and Meadow. The Farm is well watered, under good fencing and good cultivation. The improvements are a Two-story



LOG HOUSE,

A Large Stone Barn, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, Carriage House, Smoke House, and other necessary out-buildings; a never-failing well of excellent water; an Apple Orchard, with a variety of other Fruit Trees.

☞Persons wishing to view the premises, are requested to call upon the subscriber, residing thereon. PHILIP REDING.

May 18, 1857.

Hides & Tanner's Oil.

1,000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNER'S OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO., Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

May 18, 1857. $1

REGISTER & RECORDER.

TO the Voters of Adams County.—Fellow citizens: Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder at the next election, (subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.) And should I receive the nomination and be elected I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

Your obedient servant,
ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Tyrone tp., April 27, 1857.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

TO the Independent Voters of Adams co.—Fellow Citizens:—The undersigned offers himself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder of Adams county, (subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention,) and respectfully solicits your support and suffrages. Should I be nominated and elected, my endeavours shall be to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.

Conowago tp., April 27, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.

TO the Voters of Adams county:—Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ISAAC LIGHTNER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS of Adams county:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the October election, (subject to the Democratic nomination.) If I should be so lucky as to be nominated and be elected, I shall pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with sobriety and fidelity.

SAMUEL SPANGLER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 20, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.

TO the Voters of Adams county: Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the American Republican County Convention.) Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ISAAC LEEPER.

Cumberland twp., April 13, 1857.

PHILADELPHIA

Type & Stereotype Foundry.

L. JOHNSON & CO. inform their friends and Printers generally, that they are constantly making large additions to their assortment of **Book, Job and Ornamental letters**, and will continue to add every description of type which the improvements in the art may suggest, and the wants of the trade require. Their assortment comprises a greater variety than any other Foundry in the United States, and their prices are among the lowest.

Printing Presses, Chases, Cases, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing office, constantly on hand.

Stereotyping and Electrotyping, of every description, promptly attended to as usual.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1857.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of said Company, in Bloomfield, on the 1st of May, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in order to meet the losses by fire which the company have recently sustained, an assessment of five per cent. be levied on the Premium Notes of all policies in force, in said company, on the 1st of May.

H. G. MILANS, *Sec'y.*

May 25, 1857.

MEN'S and Boys' SUMMER HATS of all kinds, to wit:—Straw, Chip, Braid, Panama, Otter Skin, Fur and Wool at all prices, according to quality, at

May 18. COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

FLOUR, CORN & OATS bought at all times by J. NORBECK, corner of Baltimore and High streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES made to order, of the best material, and by good workmen.—Call at *Bringman & Aughinbaugh's.*

2,000 PIECES OF WALL PAPER just received and for sale at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

POWDER and SHOT, the best manufactured, to be had at NORBECK'S.

SECOND arrival of Spring Goods this day at the Cheap Store of FAHNESTOCKS'.

THE LARGEST

Chair & Furniture Establishment

In Baltimore.

MATHIOT'S GAY ST WAREROOMS, *No. 25 North Gay street*, near Fayette, where are kept always on hand, or made to order, every style of French TETE-A-TETES, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff and Medallion Parlor ARM CHAIRS, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff Carved PARLOR CHAIRS, in sets, with Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

SOFAS, half French Spring Mahogany, and Walnut Parlor CHAIRS, in Hair, Cloth or Plush.

ROCKING CHAIRS—various designs, in Hair, Cloth and Plush.

Stuff Spring LOUNGES—a large assortment always on hand, or any pattern made or covered with any goods to order.

CHAMBER SUITS—in Mahogany or Walnut, complete, from $34 up.

CANE CHAIRS and Rocking do.—the largest assortment ready made in any one house in the United States—from $12 a dozen up.

Bar Room, Office and Dining CHAIRS, in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany, with Cane, Wood or Stuffed Seats—an assortment embracing over 50 dozen.

Wood seat CHAIRS and SETTEES and Rocking Chairs—over 100 dozen.

A. MATHIOT, 25 North Gay Street, near Fayette street.

May 18, 1857. 1y

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At the Old Stand in West Chambersburg street.

THE undersigned has just purchased a well selected Stock of Goods, and invites the attention of the public to his fine assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES

These Goods have been selected with a view to meet the various wants and necessities of customers. Also, a splendid assortment of Plain and Fancy GAITERS & SLIPPERS, of all sizes and descriptions, made of very best materials, which he is prepared to sell on as favorable terms as they can be had at any place in the County. Having been engaged in the Shoe business for 30 years, he flatters himself that he has selected such Goods as will give entire satisfaction to all who may wish to purchase. Call and examine for yourselves.

☞Boots, Shoes, &c., made to order as heretofore. WILLIAM BOYER.

May 11, 1857. 3m

NOTICE TO

TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an abatement of *five per cent.* upon all State and County taxes assessed for the year 1857 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before *Wednesday, the 1st day of July.* Collectors will be required to call on tax payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*

May 11, 1857. td

Latest Arrival!

Another Large Stock of New Goods!—Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest!

JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the city, a large lot of New Goods—**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c. &c.,** which they are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Step in and look at their assortment. You will find the newest styles of goods—as well as the latest Fashions for garments.

The Tailoring branch attended to, as heretofore. Good work and warranted to fit!

Gettysburg, March 16, 1857.

WINGERD, WHITE & SWOPE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Bonnets and Straw Goods.

No. 4 North Howard street, up stairs, (opposite the Howard House,)

Adam B. Wingerd,
Daniel S. White, } *BALTIMORE, MD.*
John A. Swope

May 18, 1857.

REMOVAL.

Alex. Frazer, Watch and Clock-maker,

HAS removed his shop to Carlisle street, below Hoke's store, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1857.

JUST IN SEASON

AND NEVER OUT OF SEASON!

FARMERS, read this, and then come and buy, for we still have "a few more left!" The subscriber takes this method of calling the attention of the public in general to that valuable piece of machinery, styled

Hersh's Patent Hay Hoister and Manure Excavator.

Having the right of all Adams county, except Conowago, Oxford and Mountjoy townships, he will sell either machines or township rights. H. G. CARR.

☞Also, at the same place, you can be accommodated with as fine BUGGIES as can be got up in the State for the same money—constantly kept on hand.

Repairing done, neatly and cheaply, at short notice. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1857. 6m

The Last Chance.

A few more Lots of prime CHESNUT and LOCUST TIMBER LAND, for sale. Apply to J. D. PAXTON.

May 11, 1857. 6t

Boots and Shoes.

A large assortment, just opened, and will be sold cheaper than the cheapest at SAMSON'S.

Flour for Sale.

IF you want a good barrel of Flour, call at HOKE'S STORE, as he has made arrangements to have always the best, which he will sell at 25 cents advance.

May 5. JOHN HOKE.

SALT.—A large lot of Salt on hand at NORBECK'S. Having been purchased at a cheap rate, it will be sold lower than at any other Store in the county. $1.75 per sack, and warranted to be a superior article.

FLOUR & FEED always on hand at NORBECK'S.

KEEP DRY.—A fine assortment of UMBRELLAS just received and for sale cheap at *Bringman & Aughinbaugh's.*

DON'T FORGET to call at SCHICK'S, all ye who wish to purchase choice articles of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Soaps, and everything else in that line.

Experience with the Water Ram.

I have had some experience with a Water Ram, and for the benefit of those who inquire in regard to them, I give it in detail:

I have a Ram manufactured by W. & B. Douglas, of Middletown, Conn. Size, No. 4. It has been in operation more than eight years, and is one of the greatest labor-saving machines I have on the farm. The drive pipe is 1½ inch calibre by 30 feet long. The height of spring from Ram is 2 10-12 feet. The discharge pipe is half an inch calibre, and about 30 rods long. Height of water discharged from Ram, 18 feet. The quantity of water discharged is 16 gallons per hour, or 384 gallons per day. I have a branch, so I have it at both house and barn. By it I have watered seventeen cattle and two horses the past winter, and I suppose there is enough rams to water three times the above number.

The Ram cost $12 eight years since, and the drive pipe cost, I think, about $4, and the discharge pipe 83 cents per rod. The expense of repairs for the eight years has been $3 50, besides putting in new valves to the air chamber two or three times, they being of leather. This does not require great skill or mechanism.

The quantity of water discharged by a Water Ram, is in proportion to the fall of water from spring to Ram, and the height the water is to be raised. Therefore, if my drive pipe had a fall of four feet to Ram, the quantity of water discharged would be much greater. On the other hand, if the height of water to be raised was twenty-seven feet, the quantity of water discharged would be much less. I think the quantity of water discharged by Ram is six or seven times greater than that from small pipe. The piston rod can be so adjusted that the Ram will take more or less water; therefore it will operate in the dryest seasons.—[Jas. Carter, Deerfield, Mass.

Object & Effects of Irrigation.

The purpose of irrigation is not only MOISTENING, as many farmers may think, but chiefly MANURING by means of irrigation; dam up a little stream, and make a small ditch along the higher part of a piece of land, so as to cause the water to overflow; in the immediate vicinity of the ditch the grass will grow a great deal longer and faster than at some distance from the ditch, where the moistening had been executed to the same degree as above, showing that the water had left its manure at the first contact with the surface of the ground. In laying out the ditches for irrigation, make many ditches, instead of a single one. There is no loss even by the greatest number of ditches, provided they are put in the right places. The distribution of water, and the different modes of arranging the land for irrigation and drainage, depend on the shape of the surface of the ground, &c., and require a very firm judgment and at least some knowledge of leveling and surveying. The rain water has no manuring effect on the soil; but its great efficacy is in its dissolving quality, by which it makes the manure fit for feeding vegetables. The water of running streams, led on the land for irrigation, fulfills two important conditions, namely, that of yielding manure, and that of dissolving the manure, and is therefore superior to rain water for irrigation. Some have contended that rain water contains a little ammonia, and that it therefore possesses fertilising properties, but the most refined analysis has failed to prove this.

[We believe all farmers—all real farmers—are fully conversant with the valuable effects of irrigation as above described; and where they have the opportunity, generally make the most of a stream of water passing thro' their premises. Those who do not we regard as no farmers, only ignorant pretenders. Still, we frequently see less use made of running water than there ought to be, from the facilities afforded by it for irrigation. In our judgment, a permanent stream upon a farm, is a mine of wealth, if properly made use of for the various purposes to which it can be applied.] —Ger. Telegraph.

A Noble Creed.

☞ Democracy represents the great principle of progress. It is onward and outward in its movements. It has a heart for action and motives for a world. It constitutes the principle of diffusion and is to humanity what the centrifugal force is to a revolving orb of a universe. What motion is to them, Democracy is to principle. It is the soul of action. It conforms to the providence of God. It has confidence in man and an abiding reliance in his high destiny. It seeks the largest liberty, the greatest good and the surest happiness. It aims to build up the great interests of the many, to the least detriment of the few. It remembers the past, without neglecting the present. It establishes the present, without fearing to provide for the future. It cares for the weak, while it permits no injustice to the strong. It conquers the oppressor, and prepares the st[...] of tyranny for freedom. IT M[...] THE BIGOT'S HEART TO MEEKNESS, and reconciles the mind to knowledge. It dispels the cloud of ignorance and superstition, and prepares the people for instruction and self-respect. It adds wisdom to legislation, and improved judgment to government. It favors enterprise that yields to many, and an industry that is permanent. It is the pioneer of humanity—the conservator of nations. IT FAILS ONLY WHEN IT CEASES TO BE TRUE TO ITSELF.

"The Union—now and forever!"

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. CIRCULATION OVER 100,000 COPIES WEEKLY.

25 WITNESSES;

OR,

THE FORGER CONVICTED.

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and author of

A Series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,

when, for 10 successive nights, over 50,000 People

Greeted him with rounds of applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their frauds, and the surest and shortest means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY

OF THE PRESENT CENTURY FOR DETECTING COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

Describing every Genuine Bill in existence, and exhibiting, at a glance, every Counterfeit in Circulation!

Arranged so admirably that REFERENCE IS EASY AND DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

☞ No index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged that the Merchant, the Banker and Business man can see *all at a Glance.*

English, French and German.

THUS EACH MAY READ THE SAME IN HIS OWN NATIVE TONGUE.

MOST PERFECT BANK NOTE LIST PUBLISHED.

Also, a list of

ALL THE PRIVATE BANKERS IN AMERICA.

A Complete Summary of the Finance of Europe and America will be published in each edition, together with all the important News of the day. Also,

A SERIES OF TALES,

From an old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE.

Describing the most Perplexing Situations in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the most entertaining ever offered to the public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker,
Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall street,
April 27, 1857. 1y New York.

JUST FROM THE CITY.

With a Larger Stock than Ever!

JACOB NORBECK has just received from the city a large stock of GROCERIES, FISH, &c., the largest he has yet offered to the public, and which he is now opening, at his new location, *Kurtz's corner*, on Baltimore street. Give him a call! You will find his

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Teas,

and everything else, the best and the cheapest to be had in town—he having bought at low rates, and being determined to sell at small profits. Don't forget—Kurtz's corner, Baltimore and High Streets.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1857.

Always in Time!

MARCUS SAMSON

HAS just received at his Ready-made Clothing Store, on York street, nearly opposite the Bank, the last assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for Spring and Summer wear, ever opened in this place. If you want a well-made *Coat, Vest, Pants*, or anything in the line of Readymade Clothing, at less cost than they can be had outside of the city, call at SAMSON'S.

April 13, 1857.

TWO DAILY LINES

TO HANOVER.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of [...] Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

☞ Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

☞ The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

Bonnets! Bonnets!

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city with a new and beautiful assortment of

BONNETS & FANCY GOODS,

of the most fashionable styles, which she invites the ladies to call and examine, confident that they will be pleased with her selections. Miss McCreary will carry on the MILLINERY business, in all its branches, and hopes by her superior work and reasonable prices, to merit the patronage of her friends.

Gettysburg, April 20, 1857. 3m

Bringman & Aughinbaugh,

STILL AHEAD!

WE are just receiving a *new* lot of **Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes** —of the very latest Spring styles, and intend selling at small profits. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, Paxton's old stand, Chambersburg street. March 23.

Spouting!

GEORGE and Henry Wampler will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call.

G. & H. WAMPLER.

April 18, 1853. tf

New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have just received the largest, and best selected stock of **Spring and Summer Goods** ever offered to them. Having purchased for the CASH, they are prepared to offer such inducements as to defy all competition. Give us a call—no trouble to show Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
Sign of the Red Front.

April 13, 1857.

Samuel M. Mecutchen,

Mill-Wright and Burr Mill Stone Manufacturer.

SOLE Proprietor of JOHNSON'S highly approved and much improved SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE: Improved IRON CONCAVE BRAN DUSTER, THE PREMIUM MACHINE FOR MILLERS.

Residence: NO. 64 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Kensington Post Office.

Store HAYDOCK Street, below Front, PHILAD'A.

Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons, Smut Machines, Patent Mill Bush, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire, SQUARE MESHED BOLTING CLOTHS.

March 2, 1857. 3m

10 Per Cent. Interest.

A NEW SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—IF you want to invest your money with a certain return of good interest, and at the same time furnish to your families that which will be profitable and useful—buy all your Goods at **Fahnestocks' Cheap Store.** They have received, and are constantly adding every thing new and desirable to their stock.

April 27, 1857. tf

CARPET Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Canes, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

New Hardware Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they always intend to offer to the public a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Groceries,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES,

SADDLERY,

Cedar-ware, Shoe Findings,

Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs,

in general including every description of articles in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoe-makers, Saddlers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9, 1851. tf

The Gettysburg Railroad Company

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of Capitalists and those having money to invest, to their BONDS, now being issued.—The length of their Road, now under contract, is 16½ miles, the grading and masonry of which is more than two-thirds finished, and rapidly progressing toward completion. By a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Mortgage of the entire road from Hanover to Gettysburg, and also of the unfinished work of the Pennsylvania Extension, from Gettysburg to the Maryland line, beyond Waynesboro', will in a few days be executed to GEORGE SWOPE, Esq., as Trustee, for the security of the bond holders.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $100 and $500 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually. They certainly will form a very safe and desirable investment, as the Bonds will be free from taxation and yield interest payable semi-annually, at 6 per cent. per annum. Persons wishing to subscribe for them can do so by calling on the President, Secretary or Treasurer of the Company, or any of its Managers, with any of whom they will find the conditions of sale. R. McCURDY, *President.*

DAVID WILLS, *Sec'ty.*
JOS. H. M'CLELLAN, *Treasurer.*
March 16, 1857.

Edw. B. Buehler,

Attorney at Law,

WILL faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. M'Conaughy,

Attorney at Law.

(Office removed to one door West of Buehler's Drug & Book-store, Chambersburg street.)

Attorney & Solicitor for Patents and Pensions.

BOUNTY Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other Western States.

☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

David A. Buehler,

Attorney at Law,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of A. B. Kurtz.

Gettysburg, Feb. 4, 1856. 1y

Wm. B. M'Clellan,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.

Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D,

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite Grammer's store, where those wishing to have any **Dental Operation** performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES: Dr. D. Gilbert, Dr. C. N. Berlucy, Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. William M. Reynolds, Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1853. tf

Bounty Land Claims.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for Bounty Lands under the late act of Congress. Those who have already received 40 or 80 acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, March 12, 1855. tf

The Ladies

WILL find it to their advantage to call at Fahnestock Brothers, and see their large and cheap stock of Silks, Challis, Lawns, Ducals, Tarlatines, Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c., which are selling cheap at

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
Sign of the Red Front.

April 13, 1857.

Flour! Flour!

THE undersigned continues the Flour business as heretofore. He sells by the barrel or any smaller quantity. By taking SMALL PROFITS he can buy as high and sell as low as anybody else, and by always endeavoring to keep none but the best, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of liberal patronage.

WM. GILLESPIE.

Oct. 8, 1855. At the Post Office.

Hay Wanted.

PERSONS having Hay to sell will do well by calling on the subscriber, in Gettysburg, who is desirous of purchasing. The highest market price will be paid at all times.

☞ As he intends having the Hay, after being packed, hauled either to Hanover or Baltimore, the preference to haul will be given to those from whom he may purchase.

SOLOMON POWERS.

December 6 1852. tf

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. His terms are moderate, and every effort is made to please.

PETER THORN,
Keeper of the Cemetery.

February 9, 1857.

CARRIAGE Trimmings can always be bought lower, and a larger assortment than elsewhere is always to be had, at FAHNESTOCKS'.

THREADS, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Ladies' and other Combs, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Tooth Brushes, Lead Pencils, Matches, cheap at NORBECK'S.

CHILDREN'S Shoes of every variety and size, at, BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S, successors to W. W. Paxton.

Do You Wish Bargains?

IF SO, GO TO

SCHICK'S CHEAP STORE,

Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street.

J. L. SCHICK has just returned from Philadelphia with a full and complete assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Black and Fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, of all styles and patterns; also Satinets, Jeans, Cottonades and Linen Goods, for Men's wear; and Satin, Silk, and Marseilles vesting; also, Suspenders, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, and Gloves, at prices to suit the times—which gentlemen wishing a complete outfit, would do very well to examine.

FOR THE LADIES.—Just received a superior assortment of Black Silks, which will be sold low; also, Bereze de Laines, Ginghams, Brilliants, Calicoes, Irish Linens, Swiss, Book and Cambric Muslins, Dotted Swiss and Plaid Muslins, Gloves, Ribbons, Collars, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c., which for variety, excellence and cheapness cannot be surpassed in this market.

☞ Recollect, that although there is a great rush to Schick's for bargains, all can be accommodated. No trouble to show Goods. Therefore call in, and examine the largest, richest and cheapest stock you ever laid your eyes on.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

New Goods--New Firm,

AND THE CASH SYSTEM.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO. have just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of Goods, suitable for the season. Our stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

and all Goods in that line, is extensive. Cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap Detate, Linens, Vestings, Drillings, &c., &c. Call and see us. If we cannot please you in a garment ready-made, we have our Tailors constantly cutting out and making up, and can make you a garment upon short notice, and in the very best manner. Our prices cannot be beat.—Give us a call. March 30, '57.

P. S.—I have given Mr J. C. Gwinn an interest expressly for the purpose of settling up my old business. I have now been operating 37 years and have never until now determined to settle up my business generally. Those therefore who are indebted to me, either by Bond, Note or Book account, will please call and pay the same. GEO. ARNOLD.

March 30, 1857. tf

Attention, One and All!

GREAT SHOW!

"GREAT SAYS "PENT CAPTURED!"

SAMUEL WEAVER having provided himself with all the new and costly apparatus is now prepared to furnish

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,

in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery in Chambersburg street, which the public are requested to call and examine.

☞ Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

Children will not be taken for less than $1 00.

☞ AMBROTYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.

Dec. 22, 1856. tf

Diamond Tonsor.

JOHN W. TIPTON, *Fashionable Barber*, can at all times be found prepared to attend to the calls of the people at the [...], in the Diamond, adjoining the County Building. From long experience, he flatters himself that he can go through all the ramifications of the **Tonsorial Department** with such an infinite degree of skill as will meet with the entire satisfaction of all who may submit their chins to the keen ordeal of his razors. He hopes, therefore, that by his attention to business, and desire to please, he will merit as well as receive, a liberal share of public patronage. The sick will be attended to at their private dwellings.

Gettysburg, Jan. 8, 1855. tf

Susquehanna Hotel.

Opposite Calvert Station, Baltimore, Md.

THE undersigned having leased the above Hotel and put it in complete order, is prepared to accommodate his friends and the travelling public. The proprietor will be pleased to see his old friends, and promises to make their stay comfortable and satisfactory. Baggage taken to and from Calvert Station free of charge.

JOHN BARR, (*formerly of Pa'a,*)
July 9, 1855. tf PROPRIETOR.

Now is the Time!

NOW is the only time to make very pretty and cheap selections of Spring and Summer Goods. I tell you the truth is, that if you want cheap and pretty Goods, to call at the north west corner of the Diamond—the only place to get them. Also, *Readymade Clothing* constantly on hand. All goods *cut free of charge.* Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, at the Cheap Store of

April 6 JOHN HORE.

Tailoring.

Removed a Few Doors South of the Old Stand.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, near his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞ *The New York Spring and Summer Fashions* are received. Call and see them.

Gettysburg, April 9, 1855.

New Millinery.

MISS LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the Ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store.—Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see.

April 21, 1856.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

Second Train leaves at 3 P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c.

April 21. J. LEIB, Agent.

More New Stock.

FRENCH Merinoes, all colors; fashionable Cloak Cloths; Fall Silks, the new styles; magnificent new DeLaines; best styles Fall Calicoes; very large stock of new Shawls; Flannels, Welsh, English and American; Cloths, Vestings, and all kinds Men's Wear; Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

☞ Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods. Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods. We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for wholesaleing. P. S.—Jobs received daily from the Auctions in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ TERMS NETT CASH.

December 15, 1856. 6m

SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LYE making Soap—to be had at FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols and Shawls to be had very cheap at FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND.—Silk and Soft Hats, of every description, and for sale cheap at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S

New Family Grocery.

E. H. MINNIGH

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new

Grocery and Confectionary Store,

on the Northwest corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by A. B. Kurtz, where he will have constantly on hand a choice variety of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, and CEDAR WARE, and everything in his line. Every article that the Eastern Market can afford will be kept on hand or supplied at the shortest notice. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

February 23, 1857. tf

THE PERRY COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE

Insurance Company,

CAPITAL $139,586—effects insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; prudently adapts its operations to its resources; affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses.

Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. Moses McClean.

WM McCLEAN, *Agent,*
Office of M. & W. McClean, Gettysburg.

May 26, 1856.

REMOVAL,

AND NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Cabinet and Chair-making business, in Baltimore street, near Middle, where they will manufacture all kinds of FURNITURE, such as Dressing and Common Bureaus, Tables of various descriptions, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Stands, and every other article in their line—ALL of the best workmanship and good materials, which will enable them to warrant their work. Also, every variety of CHAIRS.

COFFINS made at short notice, and in the various styles.

House Painting and Papering attended to, and done in the best manner.

Their prices will be as low as the lowest, as all who may patronize them will acknowledge.

☞ Lumber and country produce taken in exchange for work.

NORBECK & REILLEY.

Gettysburg, Feb 23, 1857. 1y

Hover's Liquid Hair Dye.

THIS HAIR DYE needs only a trial to satisfy all of its perfection as a *Dye*, and the following testimonial from that eminent Analytic Chemist, Professor Booth, of the U. S. Mint, will only confirm what thousands have previously borne testimony to.

LABORATORY FOR PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY,
ST. STEPHEN'S PLACE,
Philadelphia, Feb 17th, 1857.

"Being well acquainted with the substances composing *Hover's Liquid Hair Dye*, I am satisfied that by following the simple directions given for its use, it will not injure the Hair or Skin, but will give a *natural and durable color to the Hair.*

JAMES C. BOOTH, *Analytic Chemist.*"

HOVER'S WRITING INKS, including *Hover's Fluid*, and *Hover's Indelible Inks*, are too well known and introduced to require any additional testimony of their character. The sales have been increasing since their first introduction, giving evidence that the articles truly possess that intrinsic merit claimed at first for them by the Manufacturer.

Orders, addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE street above FOURTH, (old No. 145,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by

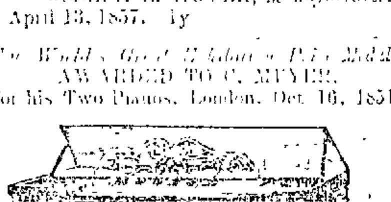
JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer.*

April 13, 1857. 1y

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal!

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

For his Two Pianos, London, Oct 16, 1851.



C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing of the same. ☞ He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, and Premiums at New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth to No. 180 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia.

March 16, 1857. 3m

Osage Orange Premium Hedge.

THE undersigned having made Hedging his exclusive business, is now prepared, with his extensive facilities, to do any amount of

HEDGING,

on the most reasonable terms, in any part of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The Osage Orange is beautiful, ornamental, and protective, proof against stock, high winds, back water, &c.

I will furnish Plants, Plant and Trim until the Hedge will turn all kinds of farm stock, at from $1 to $1 50 per rod, one-third to be paid when planted, and the balance when it is declared a good fence by disinterested persons.—Those getting the Hedging done, are required to prepare the ground by deep ploughing, and cultivate the hedge row as directed.

Hedges set and Plants furnished at from 50 to 60 cents per rod, payment to be made when the Hedge is set.

☞ PLANTS at Wholesale and Retail, delivered at the Railroad Station at this place securely boxed, as follows:

When 50,000 are ordered in one order, $4 50 per thousand for No. 1—$4 00 for No. 2, 5,000 in one order $5 50 for No. 1—$4 50 for No. 2; Less than 5,000 in one order $6 00 for No. 1—$5 00 for 2.

SEED, *fresh and of the best quality.* Wholesale and Retail, at market prices.

The value of the Osage Orange for Hedging is now settled. Its success, with proper management, is beyond doubt. Nature will do its work in making it an impervious Hedge, if man will do his in its culture.

REFERENCES—Hon. James Gowen, President Penn'a State Agricultural Society; Hon. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Pa.; Gen. John Ross, McVeytown, Pa.; Samuel Wagner, Cashier York Bank, Pa.; Hon. Wm. Bigler, US Senator from Pennsylvania; Gen. R. C. Hale, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gen. Wm. Bell, Patterson, Pa.; Wm. A. Stokes, Esq., Greensburg, Pa.

Address A. HARSHBARGER
Dec. 15, '56. *McVeytown, Mifflin co., Pa.*

James Brown's

GRAMMATICAL WORKS.

THE FIRST BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar. 25 cts.

THE SECOND BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to teach the process of Analysing the English Language with sound judgment; and the art of using it with grammatical propriety. 31 cts.

These works are now used in the Public Schools in the First School District of Pennsylvania.

THE THIRD BOOK of the Rational System of English Grammar, designed to enable the learner to become most thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the PREPOSITIONS, and may be read by him either in or out of school. 50 cts.

BROWN'S GRAMMATICAL READER. This Book sets aside the old Grammars, exposes their defects, demonstrates the littleness of attending to them, and presents to the Teacher the unerring and only way to the Grammar of the English Language. 37 cts.

For sale by PETER GRIFFIN, 118 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

March 2, 1857. 6m

BONNETS, Ribbons and Flowers, a large assortment, at SCHICK'S.

CHOICE FARM LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Illinois Central Railroad Company is now prepared to sell about

1,500,000 Acres of

CHOICE FARMING LANDS,

in tracts of about FORTY ACRES, *on long credits and at low rates of interests.*

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from North East and North West, through the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between those parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie interspersed with fine groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild and equable, than any other part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Bituminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at $2 to $4 per ton—and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould from two to five feet deep, and gently rolling,—their contiguity to this Road, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation, to the principal markets North, South, East and West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be found; and present the most favorable opportunity, for persons of industrious habits and small means, to acquire a comfortable independence in a few years.

Chicago is the greatest grain market in the world—and the facility and economy with which the products of these lands can be transported to that market, make them much more profitable, at the prices asked, than those more remote at government rates,—as the additional cost of transportation is a perpetual tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer, in the reduced price he receives for his grain, &c.

The Title is Perfect—and when the final payments are made, Deeds are executed by the Trustees appointed by the State, and in whom the title is vested, to the purchasers, which convey to them absolute titles in Fee Simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien or mortgage.

The Prices are from $6 to $30; Interest only 3 per cent. Twenty per cent. will be deducted from the credit price for Cash.

Those who purchase on long credit, give notes payable in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years after date, and are required to improve one-tenth annually for five years, so as to have one-half the land in cultivation, at the end of that time.

Competent Surveyors will accompany those who wish to examine these Lands, free of charge, and aid them in making selections.

The Lands remaining unsold are as rich and valuable as those which have been disposed of.

☞ *Sectional Maps* will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in Postage Stamps, and Books or Pamphlets, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well known farmers living in the neighborhood of Railroad Lands, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc.—or any information—will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Office in Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Chicago, Illinois.

April 20, 1857. 6m

GETTYSBURG

Joint Stock Association.

$20,000!

Exclusive $1 [...] Engravings!

20,000 GIFTS

TO be awarded by the Association as soon as 20,000 Engravings are sold!

Magnificent Gifts and Valuable Property for Distribution:

1 Farm, 40 acres, more or less, with large two-story House, part stone and part frame, with stone back-building, and necessary out-buildings, and Saw-mill thereon erected, with water power for almost any purpose, situate in Freedom twp, Adams county, Pa.			3,000 00
1 House and lot in Gettysburg,			1,500 00
1 Out-lot, near town, 5 acres,			700 00
1 Town-lot in Gettysburg,			600 00
1 do do			300 00
1 Tract of land, 36 acres,			1,000 00
1 do 20 "			600 00
2 splendid Carriages, $200 each,			400 00
1 Jenny Lind Rockaway,			200 00
2 Buggies, $75 each,			150 00
2 Gold Watches, extra fine,		$125	250 00
1 do do		100	100 00
2 do do		90	180 00
17 do do		60	1,020 00
15 Ladies' Gold Watches,		65	975 00
10 do do		60	600 00
20 Silver Watches,		30	600 00
22 do do		20	440 00
6 do do		25	125 00
10 Oil Paintings,		10	100 00
20 pair Gold Ear Rings,		2 50	50 00
5 do do		2	10 00
20 gold Pens,		2	40 00
25 gold Finger Rings,		2	50 00
20 gold Breast Pins,		2	40 00
3403 Apples of gold gilt,			2,505 00
1 Grain Drill,			60 00
8 Hathaway Cook Stoves,		55	440 00
10 Green Mountain Feed Cutters,			150 00
10 Ploughs, $12 50,			125 00
2 extra Saddles, $37 50,			75 00
2 sets silver mounted Harness,		40	80 00
8498 Books of Etiquette,			590 00
1 Port Folio,			5 00
1 Rifle,			20 00
1 Wonder of the World,			2 50
3 Adventures of a Country Merchant,		7 50	
5 Life hid with Christ,			25 00
2307 Family Receipt Books,			92 00
1 Silk Dress,			30 00
3000 Port Monnais,			1575 00
2481 Lithographic Prints,			445 00
20,000			20,000 00

☞ Persons wishing to become Shareholders in the above Property, can do so by forwarding ONE DOLLAR, on receipt whereof we will send them an Engraving and certificate, which will entitle the holder thereof to one of the Gifts. As soon as the Engravings are all sold, notice will be given to the Shareholders, and a Convention held in Gettysburg, when a Committee will be chosen, to whom the property will be delivered, to be distributed among the Shareholders. From the growing popularity of these Joint Stock Associations, it is confidently believed that the property may be distributed among the Shareholders in a few months.

☞ All orders for Engravings and Certificates, by mail, should be addressed to

ROBERT COBEAN, *Sec'y,*
Gettysburg, Adams county, Penn'a.

AGENTS WANTED,

In every town and village in the United States, to sell Engravings, to whom a liberal commission will be given. ☞ All letters of inquiry, accompanied by a postage stamp, will be promptly answered.

Gettysburg, February 2, 1857. tf

J. Palmer & Co.,

MARKET STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Fish and Provisions,

HAVE constantly on hand an assortment of Mackerel, Shad, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Rice, &c.

March 23, 1857. 3m

A FACT.—MONEY SAVED by buying your Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes at *Bringman & Aughinbaugh's.*

JOB PRINTING.

☞ We are better prepared than ever to execute JOB PRINTING, *in its various branches.* With two Presses, and an unusually large assortment of jobbing letter and other materials, the public may rest assured that, for neatness and expedition in doing work, the "COMPILER" Office "can't be beat."

NEW FIRM!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE undersigned having purchased from Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., his entire Stock of Goods, will continue the business at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the diamond, under the firm of BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. We have made arrangements largely to increase our stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

and will always keep on hand a full assortment of all kinds, suitable to the season, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Hoping, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage, we invite all needing anything in our line to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. E. BRINGMAN,
H. AUGHINBAUGH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12, 1857.—tf

A Medical Revolution!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!

Holloway's Ointment.—THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!—The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs thro' the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

Skin Diseases and Glandular Swellings.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c., die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores, and Tumors.

The effect of this unrivaled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and Scalds. Diseases of the [...]

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alteratives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them within her reach.

Scientific Endorsements.

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma	Debility	Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints	Fever and Ague	Lowness of Spirits
Coughs	Female Complaints	Piles
Colds	[...]	Stone and Gravel
Chest Diseases	Headaches	Secondary Symptoms
Costiveness	Indigestion	[...]
Dyspepsia	Influenza	Venereal Affections
Diarrhoea	Inflammation	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Liver Weakness	

☞ Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

☞ **Caution!**—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Aug. 25, 1856. cowly

New Goods!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

JACOBS & BRO. respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a **Merchant Tailoring Establishment,** in the room recently occupied by A. Arnold, in South Baltimore street near the Diamond, where they will at all times be happy to accommodate all who may patronize them. Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinets, Cords, Summer Goods, &c., &c., is large and selected from the latest styles—all of which they will dispose of at prices as low as they can possibly afford, their system being to sell CHEAP, *for cash or country produce.*

They will make up garments of every description in the most substantial and desirable manner, all warranted to fit and not to rip.—Goods bought of them not to be made up in their establishment will be cut free of charge. They are making up a lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, in the best manner, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

They have also on hand a large assortment of *Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Collars,* &c., to which they would call the attention of the public.

☞ The Latest Fashions regularly received. Cash or Country produce always current for goods or work. Don't mistake the place.

March 17, 1856.

GENTLEMEN, do you want to select from a large and handsome variety of Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.? If you do, call at SCHICK'S.

Stauffer & Harley.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry,

WHOLESALE and Retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28 00; Gold Lepines, 18 carat, $24 00; Silver Levers, full jeweled, $12 00; Silver Lepines, jewels, $9 00; superior Quartiers, $7 00; Gold Spectacles, $7 00; fine Silver do. $1 50; Gold Bracelets, $3 00; Ladies' Gold Pencils, $1 00; Silver Tea Spoons, set, $5 00; Gold Pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1 00.

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents, patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some gold and silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.

Oct. 20, 1856. 1y

JEWELRY & STATIONERY—any quantity and the best stock ever brought to this place. If you doubt it, call in and see for yourselves—at SCHICK'S.

LARGE and splendid assortment of Summer Goods, consisting of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

THE attention of the LADIES is particularly invited to the large assortment of fine plain and fancy Gaiters, latest style, just received by *Bringman & Aughinbaugh.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM